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For the Saturday Evening Post.

REMOVAL OF THE CHEROKEES.

"To mute, when the breezes of ocean are swelling
Over hill, city, valley, and mountain afar;
"To mute, when the bells of the city are telling
Ye mortals, that Sol in his splendor is near.
"To mute, when the smoke from the hamlet is curling
While o'er all the red Indians, all exile and abuse,
In the eyes of his pride, whom no power could molest
him:
It was the strong hold of his warrior home.
O sad is this scene to the eyes of the forest,
The days of his pride, and his glory have fled:
He far from the land where his childhood was nourished,
Far from the land of his Others, has sped.
O, why do ye weep from the tombs of your fathers,
From your homes and your country, from all that is
dear?
List, ye proud white man from over the waters,
List, ye the wail of our sorrow shall hear.
Know ye that chief was whose, free from all harm,
Here dwelt the red Indian, no foe to alarm:
In the depths of the forest, more happy and blest
Than ever you may be a monarch caressed!
The deer there was bounding in mirth and in sale,
Then breathed on the wind with a free as the gale;
We sported the river and valley and hill,
Or mixed with the birds by the murmuring rill.
It was all peaceful, all joyous and bright,
In the wild forest home, the red warrior's delight.
Then know ye, proud white man, the ground which ye
tread,
Which you hunted in scorn with the bones of the dead,
Was once the sole right, the first country of those
Who in their long shadows have sunk to repose:
This much have I told you, now know ye the tale
Which mingles with sorrow in every gale.
From o'er the ocean's rude billows' tossing,
From whom we know not, from climes of the
East,
Came strangers to us, and we kindly received them
Warm from a country and home; but the rest—
The rest, O, it aches in my bosom to tell you.
We found in our country a scolding of war
Beasts loosened around them, they flourished in plenty,
While we to the wilds of the forest must go.
White men—these strangers your fathers are called;
They came from a climate, not happier world,
From a climate of fire sun, whose glory said in their pride
They worshipped a power and hollow God.
Regardful you're, proved us, themselves will show,
As far from the words of our fathers we go.
White men, we mourn, and are loth to depart,
Though never a tear-drop shall sprinkle their bier.
We mourn from our fathers with sorrow of heart,
But never to really their home with a tear.
We move, sad, my country, we bid thee adieu,
But land shall my spirit inhabit the spot:
White men, the Indian wishes you
To possess o'er the Indian red warrior's lot.

INDIAN BARD.

From the Casket.

LADY JANE GREY,

OR

A Picture of Political Religion in the 16th Century.

In the composition of this sketch were used as authorities Hume's History of England, Rees's Encyclopedia, Lingard's History, and a very rare French work, Cesar Cantera, &c. and the Revue Encyclopedique, Feb. 1831, Art. Statistic Religious Society in the 16th Century, Catholicism.

The fate of the young, the beautiful, and innocent Jane Grey, has been the theme of sympathy and heartfelt lament for two hundred and seventy-seven years. Her youth, her rank, and her cause excited, at the age in which she lived, an interest which time seems to increase. The blue which mingled with her blood, was not more pure from the taint of sentiment, than is the tear that falls upon her name, deep cut by the hand of history; a hand which has also as deeply engraven the detested name of Mary Tudor. But, it can detract nothing from the fame of Jane Gray, nor can it extenuate the cruelty and tyranny of the daughter of Henry VIII, to review their respective lives in a philosophical connection with their age and contemporary characters.

The murder of Lady Jane,—for a murder it was in the most atrocious sense of that term,—so fearfully descriptive of the worst features of human nature, had its incentive and origin, however, from causes in operation many ages before the reign of the Tudors, or that great schism, which in 1517 commenced a lasting change in human action and human opinion. Let us cast a retrospective look back on the stream along which the events of human story have floated; let us scan the causes and trace them to their effects, which changed some to demons of desolation and doomed others to death in the very bloom of life.

There is no error more general and yet less founded on the testimony of history, than that the revolution usually called the Reformation, early in the sixteenth century, was an event arising from recent causes. In fact it was only one, a prominent one truly, of a chain of events flowing from very remote causes, which were slowly but completely changing human opinion in most of the relations of religion and civil government.

In the words of a profound historian, after having traced the origin and progress of the Papal power up to the twelfth century,—"Such was the general organization of the Church at the commencement of the thirteenth century. Of a representative and almost popular form that it had possessed to the reign of Charlemagne, it had now only preserved the electoral system, subject to the overbearing influence of the Popes. The Ecclesiastical Assemblies existed, but with little credit, as they were bowed down before the all-powerful Roman High Priest. It was a real monarchy, in which some scattered popular forms were left, rather as remains of the past than as rights recognised and necessary in the administration of the Catholic Church. But a real revolution was preparing. When any power carries the resources of its authority to excess, a reaction is a natural operation, and the thirteenth century gave birth to what was matured in the sixteenth.

"At the death of Innocent III. (July 17th, 1216,) the authority of the Popes, exhausted by the efforts of a reign of eighteen years, now itself aroused on all sides. The different national churches which had submitted to all the caprices of a power without restraint, attempted a first movement of resistance, and sought to restore the nation, clerical independence.

The general cause of popular action in favor of civil liberty during the Middle-Age, was the arbitrary imposition of church tenths. The people then felt the necessity of shaking off the yoke and freeing themselves from servitude. The Popes had never ceased from the end of the eleventh century to levy the tenths, under the different pretexts of crusades in Palestine, of expeditions against heresy, or the ordinary necessities of Catholicism. The collectors ranged over France and England, to secure the often very exorbitant dividend imposed on each church. They had a fixed residence in England, the country the most pressed by the court of Rome, and were there called Romans, to indicate their origin and mission. In France these collectors had no permanent residence, but there the preaching Friars and Minors were empowered to collect the tenths in the name of the Pope.

The extent of the evil produced in both kingdoms an opposition so violent, that public complaints ended often in actual disobedience.—Twice the churches of France, despoiled of their emoluments by the collectors, loudly expressed their opposition to Papal exactions. Money was refused to the Legates, and the Chapters resolved to grant nothing to the preaching Friars. In vain they were menaced with Papal thunder—they persisted in their refusal."

In England the movements in the public mind were still more strongly expressed. The Romans had put themselves in possession of some churches and presbyteries, to which they were attacked by the populace, and the clerks stript even of their clothing; they were pursued with violence, and in fine no power could restrain the people, exasperated against the Papal collectors. The regular clergy took the side of opposition, and the most biting satires were published against the head of the Catholic Church.

Robert Gross-tete (Robert Greathead) Bishop of Lincoln, from 1233 to 1253, during the pontificates of Gregory IX, Celestine IV, and Innocent IV, supporting a most irreproachable character, wrote to all the clergy of England the following letter: "The Bull I have received is insuitable to the Holiness of the Apostolic chair. It is a source of inconstancy, impudence, and falsehood; the destruction of human society; and since the sin of Lucifer, there has not been a greater to lose souls. It is why, therefore, my venerable lords, that I declare to you, that so far from obeying I shall oppose it."*

This resistance, followed by all the clergy of England of national origin, commenced a great system of opposition to the abuses of the court of Rome, and placed in doubt its power and infallibility. Thus on all sides they insisted on the liberty of elections, independence of the churches and absolute possession of clerical property.

The churches were united in council without the permission of the Pope, and the Pragmatic attributed to Saint Louis, was only the result of a common consent of the clergy of France, not by any means to obey the abusive orders of the sovereign Pontiff.

Abuse of the temporal rights of the pontificate, excited against it at the same time both kings and people. Never at any former epoch had the popes so extensively exerted their power.—In the eleventh and twelfth centuries they interneddled in every political question. There was not a movement in Europe in which they did not take part, even in mere family disputes. The pontifical authority showed itself in councils, and by menaces and by excommunication. Often a kingdom was put under an interdict, under pretence of an illegal marriage, or from an insult to a legate; and religious ceremonies, one of the necessities, indeed one of the causes of action at that period, were capriciously forbidden. Kings themselves did not escape by any means these violent measures, and more than once a papal Bull suspended the oath of fidelity taken by their subjects, or even rescinded the obligation entirely, dissolving not simply family but national compacts.

Such a situation of things could not endure continually, and as soon as a spirit of resistance was raised in the minds of the people, the clergy, the kings, and the barons, papal power was attacked with effect. But the power of Rome being based on human ignorance, the cause was to be removed before that singular structure could be overthrown. The discovery and introduction into use of the art of Printing, about the middle of the fifteenth century, gave additional aid to intellect; but previous to the use of printing a salutary change had been put in operation.

The heresies, as the Roman Consistory complacently designated every attack on its power, were gradually spreading, and had gained the imprint of a more popular character than those of the preceding centuries. It was no longer only isolated Manichaeans, concealing their doctrines and their mysteries in dark retreats or in desart places, but nations in mass, who rose against clerical authority. The Stadings in Bohemia, united themselves to the people, reclaiming their rights, and their heresy appeared to be supported by a national sentiment. In Suabia a universal movement took place, favorable to new religious opinions. The heretics assembled the mobility by the ringing of bells. They declared boldly, that the Pope was nothing in the church, and that his clerks were guilty of shameful Simony; that they had long seduced the people, and that these scandalous abuses must cease.

In the universities the students disputed on [illegible] subtilities of the schools. These animated controversies multiplied rational heresies, and occasioned perpetual seperations from the unity of the Catholic faith. Minds becoming habituated not to think absolutely as did the church, detached themselves from its dogmas and its exclusive prescriptions.

Every where popular opinions were expressed in the boldest manner against the clerks, and what was worse, the troubadours, or popular poets, repeated from castle to castle their satirical songs, exciting ridicule against the monks, zealots, the Pope and Roman cardinals.

Against this great explosion of heterodox sentiments the church did not remain idle; it felt the necessary tendency of these different resistances, and it attempted its own reform; the correction of its manners, a greater rectitude and severity of conduct, and the institution of the preaching monastic orders, the poverty of the members of which could not serve as texts for the fiery declamations of the heretics, was fostered by papal influence. The church also displayed the appearance of great purity of manners, but the exertions of real or assumed power were not relaxed. Excommunications and Interdicts were promulgated with all the accustomed solemnity. The heretics as enemies of the church, were deferred to the tribunal of the Inquisition. They were pursued even into the forests, and every where a watchful vigilance announced the forecast of the papal agents.

There existed, at that epoch, regulations of the church in regard to the heretics, in which the most suspicious precautions indicate that the *men of the desart*, who preached these bold doctrines, were received and protected by the inhabitants of the country, and that these new religious opinions intermingled with the first symptoms of political liberty.

With all their foresight, with which they thought themselves actuated, the rigors of the church produced a directly opposite effect to what was intended by such legislators and their agents.—The time had arrived, when the continuance of antiquated power could not be preserved by any exercise of rigor. Those severities served only to excite to inquiry and render more obstinate the disciples of moral opinions. The ancient edifice concealing real decay under outward decoration, and the aspect of locks and bolts, and fierce, though weak defenders, trembled at every shock, and finally sunk to irretrievable ruin.—The Inquisition, fatal to its founders; the unfeeling watchfulness of the preaching Friars; Excommunications, Interdicts, and all other papal thunders fell, comparatively, harmless. Catholicism had reached its highest power and its greatest centralisation, and commenced a sure decline, but a decline which, with extensive good, produced much crime and consequent misery.

Whatever may be said of the influence of moral causes, these causes must be controlled by the physical position of nations. Papal power with its centre at Rome, weighed as heavy on the southern as on the northern sections of Europe; yet, up to this moment, when nearly one-third of the nineteenth century has passed, though modified by the action of three centuries, since 1517, the Catholic religion still predominates over many of the northern sections, and is almost exclusive over the two great peninsulas of south-western Europe. There was a stubborn and sullen contempt concealed under the submission of the north-western nations of Europe against papal pretensions at all times, whilst on the contrary, the opposition of the southern nations arose in most cases from mere momentary aggression. The northern reformers broke their chains—the southern, scoured and smoothed the links.

On both sides of the Alps and Pyrenees, whilst the middle and best informed members of society sincerely desired reform, the ecclesiastics generally, and monarchs and Princes almost universally, and monarchs and Princes almost universally, made religion a pretence, and the lower ranks tools, to subserve the most dark and unprincipled designs of human policy. From the cottage to the palace, and from the cloister to the cave of the mountain, the very best members of the human family were trampled down by men leaving the words of peace on their lips, and bearing the sword of murder in their hands.—Amongst these fell destroyers, moving in the name of religion, law, and justice, perhaps the one who committed and caused to commit most crime, was Henry VIII, of England.

Henry VII, the first Tudor monarch of England, was the father of five legitimate children, two sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Arthur, was married to Catharine of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, but died young and without posterity. His second son succeeded him on the throne of England, under the name of Henry VIII.

Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry VII, was married to James IV, king of Scotland.—From this union was born James V, whose second wife was Mary of Lorraine, daughter of the Duke of Guise, and widow of the Duke of Longueville. James V, who inherited the natural qualities of the Stewart family, lost the affections of his subjects, and in consequence of their discontent his army was defeated at Solway Moss. Retiring in gloomy despair to Falkland, James V died, December 13th, 1542, leaving as sole descendant and heiress of his fate and crown, an infant daughter, only eight days old. That daughter was the truly unfortunate Mary Stewart, queen of France and Scotland.

Margaret, the eldest daughter of Henry VII, becoming the widow of James IV, of Scotland, remarried with Archibald Douglass, Count of Angus, by whom she had Margaret Douglass, who married Mathew Stewart, Count of Lenox, a Scots nobleman of high rank. The Count and Countess of Lenox had two sons, Henry and Charles. Henry Lenox was afterwards the too famed Lord Darnley, second husband of Mary Stewart, and the father of James VI of Scotland, afterwards the successor of Queen Elizabeth on the throne of England.

Mary, the second daughter of Henry VII, married from reasons of state, but with great individual repugnance on her part, the old Lewis XII, king of France, after the death of his second Queen, Ann of Britany. Mary Tudor had given and could not recall her heart from Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Lewis XII died six months after his marriage with Mary, who had been followed into France by her lover, the Duke of Suffolk. Becoming a widow, the young queen obeyed her inclinations and privately married Charles Brandon. Henry VIII, not yet entirely lost to the feelings of nature, forgave and received his sister and her husband at his court. The Dutchess of Suffolk had daughters only, the eldest of whom was known as Frances Brandon, who, marrying Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, became mother of the interesting LADY JANE.

This martyr to the genius of the age, was born at Bradgate Hall, Leicestershire, 1537.—Something may be deducted as an allowance for sympathy and wounded affection, and still leave the character of Lady Jane Grey one of great and early displayed excellence. She seemed endowed with no small share of the talents of both families from which she was descended. Mildness and tractability of temper, with great quickness of mind, the almost universal qualities of the Tudors in early life, were conspicuous in the demeanor of Lady Jane. "Under Harding and Aylmer, her father's chaplains," says her biographer, "she improved herself in the various branches of learning, and became such a proficient in languages, that she spoke and wrote with astonishing facility the French, Italian, Latin, and it is said the Greek; and was also well skilled in Hebrew, Arabic and Chaldee.

To these high acquirements in literature were united, great beauty, the mildest manners, and the most captivating virtues of humility, benevolence and frivolous occupations of the great, she sought for gratification in reading and in meditation, and she observed to her tutor Aylmer, who found her reading Plato while the rest of the family were hunting in the park, that the sport which they were enjoying was but a shadow, compared to the pleasure which she received from the sublime author. The alliances of her family, however, and their ambition, were too powerful to suffer her to live in her beloved seclusion."

It is amongst the curious coincidences in history, that the two daughters of Henry VII, at the long interval of thirty-three years, stained themselves with the blood of two of their own female relations, and it is not less worthy of profound meditation, the very different judgment of posterity on what in themselves had strong resemblances, the characters of Mary and Elizabeth Tudor.

It may, however, be risked without danger of successful contradiction, that Mary, the daughter of Catharine of Aragon, was as much, though in a different manner, a victim to the gloomy spirit of the times, as were either Jane Grey or Mary Stewart. We have already seen how completely politics and religion reacted on each other in the Catholic world, and how, when exercised by an interested hierarchy, the sophistry thus produced overturned the moral structure of society, and confounded every relation of families. The subject of our present notice enables, indeed forces us, to review some very prominent examples.

Simple worldly reasons superinduced the marriage of Henry VIII with his brother's widow.—The much greater age of Catharine was the only natural objection. Pope Julius II authorised the marriage by a Bull of dispensation, declaring that every impediment arising from human laws ought to yield to the more weighty considerations of durable peace between two great kingdoms.

Henry VII died before the celebration of the marriage of his second son, who at the age of eighteen years became king of England, and of his own good will, ratified the union with Catherine, and was crowned with her a few days after.

Historians of both sides, Catholic and Protestant, are of accord on Catherine of Aragon.—Her character stands without reproach, and her husband passed the first twenty years of his reign, and incomparably the best years of his life, in harmony with his first and best wife. Of five children one only survived infancy—Mary, afterwards queen. She was born at Greenwich 18th February, 1517, and was in her 16th year when, in November, 1532, the chicanery of priesthood and the arbitrary power of monarchy combined, to transgress every law of nature and reason, by disannulling the marriage of her mother.

Mary Tudor was, in power of intellect, fully equal to her family, and of an age to appreciate the value of character; therefore, taking part both religiously and legally with her mother, was what every person of sense must have expected and applauded. Let us execrate the excesses to which a naturally morose mind was guilty of towards the innocent, but let us be just, and acknowledge that the provocations Mary received from the reformers, amongst whom was her own father, were well calculated to exasperate any mind not softened by the most sublime principles of real religion. To moderation Mary had no pretence, and imbued as she was with Catholicism, she used power when placed in her hands to hurl vengeance on the heads of her personal enemies, and succeeded to secure the establishment of the reformed religion in England, and to place her own name on record as a monster worthy to have been the daughter of Henry VIII. Let us now see who were the original authors of this long suit of crimes.

The charms of Anna Boleyn gave the cause and religious scruples the pretence which induced Henry VIII to separate from his wife. In the iniquity the king found willing coadjutors, and the Roman Catholic clergy opened the gulf beneath their own feet by acceding to his wishes. The English prelates solicited the queen to consent to her own divorce, under pretence that the dispensation of Julius II was not valid; but she stood firm to her own character and the interests of her child, and died in 1536, claiming what all mankind now accord her to have justly claimed,—the rights of a wife, queen, and mother.

The Roman consistory had no compunction to assist the English king to dispense with the laws of religion, humanity, and of his own kingdom; but the negociations on the subject were drawn to great length by the subtlety of state duplicity, until Henry took the crime on his own head, by marrying Anna Boleyn, May, 1533.

This great act, as matters eventuated, roused the pride and rage of Clement VII, then Pope, who issued his thunder in a loud voice, declaring that the king could not legally separate from his wife without the intervention of his legitimate judge, who was no other than the sovereign Pontif, who by his place and by the acquiescence of the parties had cognisance of the affair.

In this case, as in that of Luther, the members of the Roman consistory had lost two centuries in their reckoning. Henry, who never calculated time, cut matters short, and yielding to the suggestions of his new wife, at once broke with the Pope, and in 1534 declared England independent of the See of Rome, forbidding all his subjects, under severe penalties, to carry money to Rome, or pay St. Peter's tenths.

Common prudence would have whispered moderation to the Roman Court; but, on the 19th of March, 1534, news arrived at Rome that insult had been added to injury, so far that the sovereign Pope and his Cardinals had been represented in a comedy and exposed to ridicule before the king. Irritated to actual madness by this galling contempt, the Consistory declared the marriage of Henry with Cather ne of Aragon valid, and ordered the king to restore her to the rights of a wife, under penalty of excommunication. This latter proceeding was decisive. Henry, who knew his power at home, had accepted the mediation of France, and within a few days after the judgment in favor of Catherine was announced, a letter from Francis I, king of France, reached Rome, stating that Henry VIII had submitted to the sentence which had declared that of Cranmer incompetent, and that he was ready to return to his obedience to the Holy See, provided that the cardinals whom he suspected should not be amongst his judges. He had even deputed procurors to Rome, to sustain his interest in the cause. The consistory too late saw, and attempted to repair, their fault; but England was lost forever to the Roman Catholic church. Henry proferred no further attempts at conciliation and yielded to a current, the existence of which he did not himself suspect.

An edict was now published, declaring the king supreme head of the English Church, menacing with death whoever should maintain that the Pope had any authority in the kingdom.—The Archbishop of Canterbury was declared Primate, and this great Revolution consummated.

It is trifling with the philosophy, and even with the facts of history, to regard the marriage of Henry VIII with Anna Boleyn, and the divorce of Catherine of Aragon, as the causes of such an event as the exclusion of papal authority from England. These comparatively trifling events, were in themselves new links in a chain, which in its motion carried with it, not only individuals, but nations.

Henry VIII, in declaring himself head of the English church, merely stated a fact. He was head, not only of the Church but the nation.—Immediately after his divorce from Catherine, he procured, or more correctly, dictated an act of Parliament, by which his marriage with the widow of Prince Arthur, his brother, was declared null and void, and it was enacted that this princess should in future bear only the title of Princess Dowager of Wales. The marriage of the king with Anna Boleyn, and the succession to the crown established in the issue of this latter union. This act secured the crown to Elizabeth, their daughter.

The mere creatures of the king, the members of Parliament, as readily repealed the preceding act, divorced Henry from Queen Ann, doomed her to death, and passed a second act, the 8th of June, 1536, by which Mr. [illegible] Elizabeth, was the succession. In time, the parliament stretched its complaisance so far, as to confer on the king the power of regulating the succession at will, and to name his successors either by letters testimentary or by letters patent under the great seal, and declared every person traitors to their country, who sustained the validity of the two first marriages.

It would be at once disgusting and irrelevant to follow the bloody path of Henry VIII, and the humiliating subserviency of the legislature and clergy of England. "Suffice it to say, he was not once thwarted and turned from his purposes, however atrocious, by the interference of either. His will was absolute—subject to no control but its own caprice. But there were two monitors whose admonitions he could not silence. These were his Conscience and Death. The voice of the former was more and more severe as the latter approached, and it is some tribute paid to human virtue in the most obdurate heart, that the approach of dissolution awakened some latent feelings of nature and justice in the soul of Henry VIII.

By his will, his son Edward, by Jane Seymour, and his posterity, were first called to the succession. The second rank was given to any children he might himself have by the reigning queen, Catherine Parr, or by any other wife he might espouse after her. Thirdly, his daughter Mary, by Catherine of Aragon, and her posterity. Fourthly, Elizabeth and her posterity.

In case that all the preceding should die without heirs, the succession was then to pass to Frances Brandon, eldest daughter of Mary, second sister of Henry VIII, and after her to Elenor Brandon, sister of Frances. Many other items were contained in this testament, so fatal in its consequences.

Edward VI succeeded to the throne of his father. His right admitted of no contest. He was the only child of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, and became a monarch in childhood, surrounded with factions, inflamed by religious and political rancor and personal hatred. Edward VI was in his tenth year at his accession, January 28th, 1547, and died July 6th, 1553. Short as was the reign, and brief as was the existence of this youth, he added to the confusion in the succession to the crown, more than sufficiently embroiled by his predecessor. No part of English history, or indeed of any other history, abounds with more puerility than what relates to the reign and character of Edward VI. Even the generally discriminating Hume, observes:—"All the English historians dwell with pleasure on the excellent qualities of this young prince, whom the flattering promises of hope, joined to many real virtues, had made an object of tender affection to the public. He possessed a mildness of disposition, application to study and business, a capacity to learn and judge, and an attachment to equity and justice."

And this, and more in a similar strain, applied to a sickly boy, who died in his sixteenth year. Without any regard to their intricate embranchments, the true state of England, from the death of Henry VIII to the tenth or twelfth year of Elizabeth, was represented by two inveterate factions. At the head of one was the duke of Somerset, Protector of the kingdom during the minority of his nephew, the young king. This nobleman, in conjunction with Archbishop Cranmer, carefully guided the education of their pupil in the principles of the reformed religion.—In the preceding reign, the reformation in England was rather separation from the church of Rome, than any great change in either doctrines or religious rites; but under the administration of Edward, internal and extensive revolution commenced, and as might have been foreseen, rapidly advanced to persecution. The faction of Somerset, the Protector, fell into two factions under himself and Lord Seymour, his brother.—The power of the Protector prevailed, and Seymour, attainted by both houses of Parliament, was beheaded on Tower-hill.

The principal tenets and practices of the Roman Catholic church were abolished, but as all minds could not agree on the extent of secession, the real presence was still professed by many, and became the Shiboleth of the parties. The Primate was authorised by commision to reclaim or punish all heretics and contemners of the Book of Common Prayer, and several unhappy persons were committed to the flames. By these vigorous proceedings the whole nation was brought to an apparent conformity with the Protestant doctrine and reformed liturgy. The Princess Mary, protected by the influence of her cousin, the Emperor Charles V, obtained connivance, not toleration, for the practice of the Romish rites.

Somerset was soon called upon to atone for his brother's blood. The head of the opposing faction, John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, had been, at the accession of Edward, removed from his office of High Admiral, in favor of Lord Seymour. He was then only Viscount Lisle, but as a compensation for his loss of dignity as High Admiral, was created Earl of Warwick. Employed to quell insurrectionary movements in Devonshire and Norfolk, his fine military and political talents, accorded to him by partizans and enemies, soon restored the authority of the government. Warwick gave it an outward support, and Somerset's administration was apparently consolidated.

With some cabinet talents, Somerset was unequal to his rival. To make such men friends in any situation, fatuity alone could either attempt or expect. Dudley and Somerset were mortal enemies, whilst the latter had to sustain the responsibility of the most difficult office incident to the executive government of England.—The people, who in all countries and all times, connect the evils they feel with contemporaneous measures or events, in place of tracing their grievances to ancient abuses; in the present case ascribed them to the mal-administration of the Protector. The Roman Catholic religion, though now proscribed by the government, had been too long established to be quickly eradicated, and the zeal or policy of Somerset conferred on the ancient church the honor of persecution. Finally to all other causes of discontent war with Scotland was added.

The watchful Warwick, while fomenting, prepared to take advantage of public discontent, and by his insatiable ambition involved the kingdom in domestic troubles. For himself, he procured the title and extensive estates of the Duke of Northumberland. The unwary Somerset sunk under the increasing influence; his interest so rapidly declined that he was compelled to resign the Protectorship, which was conferred on his rival. Dudley had no landmark, in either his revenge or ambition. The fall and humiliation of Somerset was insufficient, until consummated by the condemnation and execution of himself, and many of his friends.

The new Protector now sought a sure support of tyranny under the Tudors, by summoning a Parliament, taking ample care to exert such an arbitrary interference in the returns as to secure an obsequious majority. He sought further support by forming powerful family connexions, but his favorite measure was the marriage of his fourth son, Lord Gilford Dudley, with Lady Jane Grey.

Thus far completely successful, the road to the throne seemed open to his family.—The young king was within the sphere of his power, and was induced in a state of declining health, to alter the order of succession established by his father's will. A deed of settlement was drawn up, settling the crown upon the heirs of the Duchess of Suffolk, but to obtain the assent and signature of the proper authorities demanded all the address of Dudley and his partisans. The settlement of the crown by Henry VIII. had been made, at least under the nominal sanction of an act of Parliament, and by another act passed in the more early part of the reign of that artful tyrant, it was made treason to attempt any infringement of the order of succession. Sir Edward Montague, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, opposed the projected change, and received from the imperious Dudley the title of traitor.

In urging legal and political objections to the project of adopting Lady Jane Gray as presumptive heiress to the crown, by Letters Patent, the allegality of [illegible] pleaded, and urged the necessity of calling a Parliament to give sanction to the new settlement, to free its partisans from incurring a charge of High Treason. The king acknowledged the propriety of such a step and promised to call a Parliament to ratify the deed, but driven by the intrigues of Dudley, the deed was made out, and awed as they were by the royal authority and menaces of a powerful favorite, was regularly signed. Cranmer hesitated and then complied, but Sir James Hale, who, though a zealous protestant, regarded justice and the laws of the kingdom as paramount to the prejudices of his party.

A knowledge of the worst part of the human character, is alone requisite to explain the motives of Dudley; and the youth and inexperience of the King, with his religious impressions, left him a mere instrument. The King, while yielding to the solicitations of a man whose deity was his ambition, thought himself impelled by zeal for the Reformed Religion; and in the firm belief that he had done an act to secure the establishment of that religion, he died, and left the nation exposed to all the consequences of a disputed succession, at a moment when all the rancor of politics was added to infuriate superstition.

Now stretching forth his hand to seize the prize, his arm was struck down by a force too great for resistance. Whilst pursuing his unprincipled career, alike regardless of the interests or character of any branch of the royal family, an eye was on him; an eye that slept not, an eye kept wakeful by a heart that knew no forgiveness; and a heart that as far as he was concerned would be marred by no emotion of clemency.

Dudley had held up the Princess Mary, as the great rock on which the reformation was to be wrecked, and urged the succession of Lady Jane Grey as the ark of safety. To exclude Mary could only be done on the ground of her illegitimacy, and consequently not without involving the reputation of her mother with her own ruin. Excluding Mary called in Elizabeth, who favored the doctrines of the Reformers. If any child of Henry VIII., ever had any natural affection, Edward VI. had some fraternal feelings towards his sister Elizabeth—but Dudley and his party succeeded to convince a boy entirely under their guidance, that the exception of illegitimacy fell equally heavy on both sisters, and they were alike sacrificed to the mistaken policy of the moment.

(To be concluded next week.)

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

TO ——

I wish, but oh! I dare not say
The warmest wish I feel for thee,
I wish thine hours may fleet away,
As sunbeams on the dark blue sea.

I need not ask thy form more fair,
Thine eye more full of sympathy,
Thine own sweet smile that lingers there,
Forbids the heedless wish for thee.

I only wish thee brighter years,
A bosom free from every sorrow—
A cheek unblanched by darkening tears—
A sinless every future morrow.

H. W. F.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

WHAT IS LOVE?

Thou askest what love is, dear lady, I trow,
To have it defined well that bosom must first
Feel the pang which it causes, the trouble and joy;
And the darts which are thrown by the fluttering boy.

Then hast seen in the morning, the rose in its prime
'Twas beauteous, but ha! 'twas inclosed with a thorn,
And tender that hand must be, steady the skill,
That can, without wounding, its nectar distill.

Like it, love is a jewel, enchantingly bright,
Reposing on thorns in its glorious height;
'Tis a passion of heaven, exalted, refined,
'Tis the chords of true friendship, affection entwined.

INDIAN BARD.

It is not so much the being exempt from faults, as the having overcome them: that is an advantage to us; it being with the follies of the mind, as with the weeds of the field, which, if destroyed and consumed upon the place of their birth, enrich and improve it more than if none had ever grown there.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

MOTION AND ACTION.

The world presents to a thinking mind, in its variegated, mixed, and tumultuous aspect, a theme of endless vacillating thought. There is no mind so strong as to bear its continual strife, the verdure of its fields, the odouriferous smell of its spring flowers tire the sight and surfeit the sense of smelling; the rough and diversified clangor of business cloak the intellectual powers if perpetually pursued; the society of friends, the conversation and lively chat of our most intimate associates, become irksome when too liberally participated; daylight becomes tiresome; night is too long; morning wings its wearying and windy hours too drily from our sight; noon ushers in its heat to our aggravation. Indeed every action, motion and movement of our spanned lives are more or less prompted by an anxiety to rid ourselves of something of which we are satisfied; even the stars of heaven shoot from their abiding sockets. The wide expanse of heaven is filled with worlds of untiring motion, moving their perennial rounds, propelled by the author of all moving existences. The animals of every kind are instinctively restless; the feathered tribe fly their airy rounds and alight in fluttering ecstacy soon to plume their beauteous wings, to pierce the air and swim the atmosphere of heaven. The mighty ocean boils, ebbs and flows, as if she was weary of her stillness, and desirous to change her bed; the mountains are apparently overcome with their vary load and fire internally, and burn consumingly. In fine, all that is found is formed for action. He who made this world and peopled it, animated, pencilled, and beautified it, designed neither the whole nor any of its wondrous parts to lie sluggish or dormant. What a lifeless picture would this vast universe present to a lively mind, did its mighty parts, its awful workings, its active grandeur settle into stillness! chaos and confusion would be preferable to so dull and motionless a scene; for in them there is action, without which, life is a blot.

R. T. W.

FIRST LOVE.

Love!—I will tell thee what it is to love!
It is to build with human thoughts a shrine,
Where Hope sits brooding like a beauteous dove;
Where Time seems young, and Life a thing divine.
All taste, all pleasures, all desires combine,
To consecrate this sanctuary of bliss
Above—the stars to shroudless beauty shine;
Around—the stream their flowery margin kiss;
And if there's heaven on earth, that heaven is surely this.

Yes, this is Love,—the steadfast and the true—
The immortal glory which hath never set—
The best, the brightest upon the heart o'er knew—
Of all life's sweets the very sweetest yet!
Oh! who but can recall the eve they met,
To breathe, in some green walk, their first young vow,
While summer flowers with moonlight dews are wet,
And winds sighed soft around the mountain's brow,
And all was rapture then—which is but memory now.

Honor may wreathe the victor's brow with bays,
And Glory pour her treasures at his feet—
The Statesman win his country's honest praise—
Fortune and Commerce in our cities meet:
But when—ah! when were earth's possessions sweet—
Unblest with one fond friend those gifts to share?
The lowliest peasant, in his cairn retreat,
Finds more of happiness, and less of care,
Than hearts unwarmed by Love 'mid palace halls must bear!

From the Casket for July.

CHAPTER ON ASTRONOMY.

OF THE NATURE OF COMETS.

See round the sun the rapid comet fly,
Far as in space can reach the mind's keen eye,
Still on it goes its blazing tail behind
"Come out and see the comet!"

Old Play.

It is well known, that the solar system is composed of eleven planets, with their satellites, as follows—Mercury, thirty-seven millions of miles from the sun, round which it revolves in eighty-seven days—Venus, sixty-eight millions of miles from the sun, and revolving round him in two hundred and twenty-four days and seventeen hours—The Earth with her moon, ninety-five millions of miles from the sun, and revolving round him in three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours and forty-nine minutes—Mars, one hundred and forty-four millions of miles from the sun, and revolving round him in six hundred and eighty-seven days—Between Mars and Jupiter have lately been discovered four new planets: the first, discovered on the 1st of January, 1801, by the celebrated M. Piazzi, astronomer royal at Palermo, in Sicily, which planet he named Ceres, called of Ceres Fernanded, in honor of Ferdinand IV. king of the two Sicilies; she revolves in four years and seven months, the length of her year. On the 28th of March, 1802, Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, discovered another, to which he gave the name of Pallas, being about the same distance from the sun that Ceres is, situated about midway between Mars and Jupiter. Her revolution is about one month more than that of Ceres. September 1st, 1804, Mr. Harding, of Lilienthal, in the duchy of Bremen, discovered a third new planet, which he called Juno, and about the same distance from the sun. There is little known of it. On the 29th of March, 1807, Dr. Olbers discovered the fourth, to which he gave the appellation of Vesta, and which is about the same distance from the sun, as the other three. The next old planet is Jupiter, twelve hundred times larger than the Earth, and the largest planet in the system, four hundred and ninety millions of miles from the sun, round which he revolves in twelve years; he has four moons—Saturn, with a large ring and seven moons, nine hundred millions of miles from the sun, and revolving round him in thirty of our years—Herschel, with six moons, eighteen hundred and twenty-two millions of miles from the sun, and revolving in eighty-three years, one hundred and fifty days.

In addition to the primary planets and their satellites mentioned, there are many other bodies belonging to the system called comets. The word comet is derived from *coma*, which signifies hair, on account of the hairy appearance of some comets. The cause of their appearing suddenly, and again as suddenly disappearing, has been considered to be from their travelling round the sun in elliptic orbits, similar to those of the planets, but so very eccentric, that the comet is visible but in a very small part of it. Their chief characteristic, distinguishing them from other heavenly bodies, is the long train of light which attends them, which is always opposite to the sun, and the more brilliant, the nearer the comet approaches the god of day. Comets are divided into several kinds, called the *bearded*, the *hairy* and the *tailed*; these appearances, however, only relate to the same comet under different circumstances, or in different situations. If the comet is to the west of the sun, it is called the *bearded*, as the light goes before it in the form of a beard. When the comet appears in opposition to the sun, the light hidden behind the comet, save a small portion, appears round it in the manner of hair, and then it is said to be hairy. But when the comet is east of the sun, and sets after him, then it is termed the tailed comet. Comets, like other stars, partake of the diurnal motion of the Heavens, which, united with the smallness of their parallax, is sufficient proof that they are not meteors, flying in the atmosphere; that they move vastly higher than the moon, and occupy their places in the regions allotted to the planets. Another proof is, that they rise and set in the manner of the moon and stars. Many of the ancient philosophers, considered them meteors, though, as Newton and Dr. Gregory observe, the most ancient and learned of them, thought comets solid and eternal bodies, which performed their revolutions like the planets in stated times. That they are opake bodies which receive their light from the sun, in the manner of the moon, is sufficiently proven by the comet which appeared in 1744, one half of the disc or face of which was enlightened. *Tycho Brahe*, was the first among the moderns, who, from his observations of the comet of 1577, found that it had no sensible parallax, and therefore assigned them their true place in the planetary regions. Very few planets, says Wallace, have approached so near the earth as to have a diurnal parallax, though they afford sufficient indication of an annual parallax. This is proof that they are not so distant as the fixed stars. That they are solid bodies, *Sir Isaac Newton* proved from their capability of sustaining heat, he having calculated that the comet which appeared in 1680, was two thousand times hotter than red hot iron.

It is conjectured that those comets which go farthest from the sun, approach the nearest to him on their return. They are not all direct in their motions in the heavens, nor according to the signs, like the other planets. The number of those which move direct, is nearly the same as that of those which move in a retrograde manner. Another pe

ness by the emission of light. This he conjectured, from the ease approach to the sun of the comet of 1680, and the resistance it must have received from the sun's atmosphere. But if this were the case, many comets would have been entirely wasted. It is well known that five hundred comets have been seen since the Christian era, and about one hundred are recorded by the ancients.

Heredius says the comet of 1665, cast a shadow upon its tail, in the middle of which was seen a dark line. This is confirmed by *Cassini*, with respect to the comet of 1680, and by several other respectable authorities.

There is great diversity in the length of the tails of comets, depending as it does on many circumstances. The tail of the comet which appeared in 1744, was said to be 23 millions of miles in length. The diameter of its body was equal to that of Jupiter. *Longomontanus* speaks of the comet of 1668, the tail of which appeared under an angle of 140 degrees, and the comet of 1680, ere it was equal in light to stars of the second magnitude, presented a tail from 50 to 70 degrees in length. *M. Pingre* informs us that the comet of 1759, subtended an angle of 90 degrees, though the light was very imperfect.

Astronomers have been divided with respect to the periods and revolutions of comets. *Halley, Newton, Flamstead*, and others of the English, and *La Lande, Cassini*, and others of the French, were of the opinion that they return.—Many others, with *De la Hire*, were positive that they do not return. The return of the first comet was predicted by Dr. Halley, which, though he had to allow for the action of Jupiter on the comet, returned within a short period of the time. *M. Clairault* computed the appearance of the comet of 1759, within thirty-three days, though he had to allow for the attraction of both Jupiter and Saturn.

Though astronomy stands upon the firmest basis, and has been better demonstrated than any other science, there is but little certain knowledge of comets. It is therefore no wonder that they should have been considered in all ages the forerunners of pestilence, war, famine and death. The return of a comet is as natural as the revolution of the earth round the sun; neither is there any danger of their approaching so near as to derange the earth's motion, for all the heavenly bodies are bound by immutable laws. God never made his works to clash or be thrown out of order. It is hoped that this chapter may be instrumental in dissipating superstitious notions, from the minds of the unlearned, while they gaze on the approaching comet.

MILFORD BARD.

To the Editor of the Saturday Evening Post.

SIR:—In the description of the House of Representatives, Washington, contained in your paper, I observed an error, which I beg leave to correct. The description states that "the pillars ranging with the Speaker's chair, and those which surround the bar of the House, are composed of the most beautiful variegated *Italian* Marble." These pillars, sir, are not of Italian marble, but of the most beautiful variegated *Potomac* marble, exceeding in splendor any marble in the world. It is quarried on the banks of the Potomac, at no great distance I believe from the capitol. We are indebted to the production of no foreign clime for the splendour of our capitol. The rest of the description is correct, and with the exception of some neglects, good. The *Paintings* in the dome are entirely forgotten, which are allowed by every one who sees them, to surpass even the most brilliant productions of our day. The characters represented are all excellent likenesses, so that an individual who has once seen the originals, has no need for the prolific services of the attendant, or be at the trouble of refering to the book of explanation.

X.

Sanitary Committee.

The following report of the medical Commission appointed to visit Montreal and Quebec, was read, and ordered to be published.

July 3, 1832. Secretary of the Sanitary Committee.

The Medical Commission appointed by the Sanitary Committee to visit Canada, for the purpose of making investigations concerning the epidemic disease prevailing there, in anticipation of a more detailed report, which will be laid before the Committee in a few days, present the following general conclusions they have formed as the result of their observations, which they flatter themselves will tend to allay public anxiety.

1st. The disease so lately an epidemic in Montreal and Quebec, and which now prevails in the city of New York, and is extending throughout the country, is malignant Cholera, the same that has ravaged and spread its devastations over Europe, under the name of Asiatic and Spasmodic Cholera.

2d. That the symptoms manifested by those affected with it, or is one of importance.

3d. That during the prevalence of the epidemic constitution or influence, a general predisposition exists in the whole community, from which very few individuals are exempt, productive of a liability to the disease.

4th. That this predisposition is manifested by embarrassed and difficult digestion, sense of heat, fullness, uneasiness in the hypochondriac abdomen, irregularity of bowels, a furred and pasty tongue, with frequent, more or less severe cramps or contractions in the muscles of the extremities, especially at nights.

5th. That this state of predisposition will not give rise to an attack of the disease, without the application of an exciting cause.

6th. That the exciting cause of the disease are moral emotions, fatigue of body and mind; intemperance in the use of fermented and spirituous liquors, or any other cause loading the stomach; acid drinks, or large draughts of cold water: the use of crude indigestible food, whether animal or vegetable, particularly the latter; excessive exertion or fatigue in the heat of the day; exposure to the night air, resting in currents of air; and particularly sleeping with too light covering, and with the windows raised, except the room be small and well ventilated. Most of the attacks occur in the night, from 11 or 12 o'clock to 3 or 4 in the morning.

7th. That prudence in living during the epidemic period, which continues from six weeks to three months, wearing of flannel, particularly on the body, keeping the feet warm and dry, the avoidance of improper food or drinks, tranquility of mind and body, are almost certain guarantees against all the diseases, and disarm the pestilence of its calamity.

8th. That the disease, when abandoned to its course, passes through different stages, in all of which it is rarely controlled, except one—the cold stage, or period of collapse, and which is in almost every instance preceded by the symptoms of the freezing stage, when the disease, if timely treated, is arrested with facility.

9th. That the symptoms of the burning stage should be generally prominent, and persons instructed of the necessity of an immediate attention to them. It is ignorance in this respect, amongst the labouring and lower classes of society, and their habits of life, leading to indifference and inattention, that plunges so many, belonging to those conditions, in the desperate situation so frequently met with, when medical aid and human skill are utterly unavailing. Those symptoms are, a certain looseness of the bowels, the discharges becoming thin, watery, and colourless or whitish, with little odour—vertigo or dizziness—nausea, oppression, pain and cramps of the stomach, with retching and vomiting of a fluid, generally resembling rice water, and attended or succeeded by cramps of the extremities, particularly of the legs and thighs.

10th. When the foregoing symptoms appear, application for remedial assistance must be made immediately. The delay of an hour may usher in the cold stage, or period of examinated prostration and collapse, from which it is almost impossible to resuscitate the expiring energies of the economy.

11th. That every preparation should be made by the public authorities, in anticipation of the appearance of the disease, providing the means of treatment for those who cannot command them, so that aid may be promptly administered to all the moment of attack. These measures are a number of small hospitals, or houses of reception, in various parts of the city; stations where nurses, physicians and students, with suitable medicines and apparatus, can be procured in the night without delay; the evacuation of certain localities, where the occurrence of numerous cases indicates a pestilerous influence, and the furnishing to the poor, as far as practicable, wholesome and nourishing food.

By the adoption and observance of the foregoing means of precaution and prevention, in addition to the sanitary measures already adopted, the commission are convinced that the prevalence of the disease will be greatly circumscribed in its mortality diminished, and the public good guarded against panic and alarm, the great sources of danger—and under the blessings of Divine Providence, the pestilence will be shorn of its terrors, and mitigated in its destructive fury.

SAMUEL JACKSON,
CHAS. D. MEIGS,
RICHARD HARLAN.

From Bulwer's New Monthly Magazine.

CHOLERA.—The following statistical returns, embracing two thousand cases of Cholera, as it occurred in Berlin, shows the different rank of persons attacked with the disease:

	Attacked	Dead.	Cured.
In the highest ranks	24	19	5
Among the military in service and unemployed	43	20	23
Medical persons (and their families)	9	3	6
Weavers	194	115	76
Servants	112	51	61
Boatmen	79	70	9
Cholera nurses, porters and sextons	48	20	28
Widows	172	128	44
Watchmen	11	6	5
Divorced women and spinsters	74	42	32
Alms house women, invalids, &c.	89	65	24
Day labourers	862	620	236
Prostitutes	8	4	4
Of unknown occupations	147	81	59
Of various trades, (9)	298		

Upwards of thirty thousand emigrants arrived at Quebec this season prior to June 28.

Evening Post.

Office No. 12 Hudson's Alley, where all kinds of book, pamphlet, and ornamental job printing are executed, at a short notice, on the most reasonable terms. Subscriptions for the Post and Casket and Journal of Health also received. All post paid letters, directed as above, will be promptly attended to.

Messrs. Carey & Lea have just published the first number of a Cholera Gazette, to be continued weekly. This Gazette will be devoted to the history of the origin and official reports of the progress of the Epidemic Cholera, the modes of treatment adopted in the different hospitals, in Asia, Europe, and in this country; the measures found most effectual in guarding against the disease, &c. The work will be under the charge of physicians who have long been collecting materials for such a publication.

The funeral of Mr. Nutt,—the officer who died of the accident received from the discharge of a cannon on the 4th instant,—took place on Sunday afternoon. He was buried with military honors. The scene was mournful and imposing, as the long procession moved, to solemn music, around the N.E. corner of Washington Square, from Waverly into Sixth street. The coffin of the deceased, covered with his uniform, was borne in a hearse, attended by troops of friends, and by the battalion to which he lately belonged, with muffled drums, and reversed arms. The retiring sun, as witnessed by the residents in the south-west square of the Square, was very impressive. The lengthened concourse, seen in the distance through the trees,—the fitful music,—and the great numbers of spectators, combined to render the spectacle one to be remembered.

On Saturday morning, about 1 o'clock, high constable Emery started for New York in a gig or dearborn, in pursuit of Porterfield, the man charged with having stolen money belonging to the Penn Township Bank. Near Andalusia, Mr Blaney was thrown, and broke his arm near the elbow joint. Having procured surgical aid he started again without delay; but he succeeded in the object of his expedition we have not heard.

Death by Lightning.—The last number of the Pittsburg Manufacturer says:—"During the very severe thunder storm of Monday evening last, a man named Frederick Cain, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was at or near the market house, in Allegheny town when killed. It is said that the clothes which he wore presented a most singular and unaccountable appearance. They seemed as if an hundred bullets had been driven through them, and riddled them to pieces. The deceased has left a wife and six children to mourn his awful and unlooked for death.

ELKTON, Md. July 7.—We understand that a very distressing accident happened at Frenchtown yesterday morning. A man by the name of Thomas Robinson was engaged with others in taking a tender car down the merchandise track, for the purpose of filling it with water.—When the car was started on the inclined plane, it gained so much headway that they were unable to check its speed, and Robinson, who was sitting in front, jumped off to assist in restraining it, when the car striking him, knocked him down, and the fore wheel in passing, caught his foot in the spokes, and drew it up into the narrow space between the wheel and the body of the car, grinding his ancle bone almost to powder before the car stopped. In this situation, he was obliged to remain until part of the frame was cut out with a saw and chisel, a job which occupied upwards of an hour. A physician was immediately sent for who dressed his wounds, and he was then conveyed to New Castle, where he resides.

At eight o'clock on Saturday evening, the Tariff Bill from the House of Representatives passed to a third reading in the Senate by a vote of 31 to 15. Two thirds of the Bill being the work of members of the Senate, some of the main amendments made to the bill in the Senate, and which yet require the concurrence of the House of Representatives, and in which it seems to be thought that they may concur, are, the abolition of all the duties on Tea and Coffee, the reduction, by one-half, of all existing duties on Wines, the retaining of the present rate of duty on sugar at 3 cents per lb. instead of 2½, fixing the duty on Cotton Bagging at every variety at 7½ cents per yard, the valuation duty on Cotton Cloths at 37 per cent. instead of 50, and sundry provisions respecting Lead, Coppers, Cordage, &c.

THE INDIAN WAR.—We learn from Washington that information has been received at the War Department from the head quarters of General Atkinson, fort of Illinois River, the 23d June, stating that General Atkinson was to march on that day with the Illinois militia, and about 400 regular troops, to attack the Indians who were stationed on Rock River, in the neighborhood of the Four Lakes, whence they detach small parties of 12, 20, and 40 men to annoy the frontiers and commit depredations—that on the 16th, Captain Snyder's company of volunteers had a rencontre on the head of Plain river, with a party of 40 or 50 Indians, and killed five, with the loss of three on the part of the whites—that on the same day General Dodge, at the head of 31 rangers, fell in with a party of 11 Sac Indians, strongly posted under the bank of a lake on the Pavitalica, and succeeded in killing the whole number, having three of his own party wounded—that about the same time one white man was killed on the Da Inya River, another on the Bureau, and five near the Blue Mound Diggings—that General Atkinson expected to be upon the ground at the time occupied by the Indians on the 30th of June.

THE INFRINGEMENT BILL.—The following is an abstract of the principal and has now become a law. The whole sum appropriated by the bill considerably exceeds a million of dollars. We only annex a notice of the largest items.

For the Delaware Breakwater	$220 000
the sea-wall at Deer Island	60,000
the pier and mole at Oswego, N. Y.	19,000
improving Big Sodus Bay, N. Y.	17,000
Genesee river, N. Y.	22,000
Ocracock, Inlet, N. C.	22,000
Cape Fear River, N. C.	28,000
Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi Rivers	30,000
the Arkansas River	15,000
the Cumberland River	30,000
Savannah river	23,000
expense of surveys under act 1824	30,000
repairs of Cumberland road, 130 miles	150,000
bridges on Road to Mars Hill, (Maine)	21,000
Little Rock and Memphis Road, (Ark.)	20,000
continuing Cumberland Road in Ohio	100,000
the same road in Indiana	100,000
the same road in Illinois	70,000
roads in Michigan	40,000

RED BOYS FROM CHOLERA.—M. Begin was congratulating one of the attendants at an hospital on the quantity of teeth he would be able to collect in consequence of the epidemic. "They are no good," replied the man, "nothing," was the reply, "in consequence of their red colour." M. Begin ascertained that such was the fact, and then examined the bones of a corpse, of which the teeth were discolored. He found that every one of them presented the same curious phenomena. He exhibited fragments of different bones to the Medical Academy, all of which appeared as if injected, and as if the persons had died of a violent inflammation of the bones.—*Gazette Medicale.*

Relief of the Canadian Emigrants.—The ladies of New Haven, Conn., have contributed the materials and made up twelve hundred pairs of shoes to be distributed among the suffering emigrants in Canada, and those who are destitute along our northern frontier. The Irish residents in New Haven have likewise contributed fifty dollars in money for the same benevolent purpose.

QUEBEC, July 2d evening.—Yesterday, at the Grand Mass of that Parish, 400 and odd persons were recommended to prayers, of which it is supposed 250 died of Cholera. About 200 have been recommended in the parish of St. Rock, making nearly 1000 in all. If to them are added the Protestants, of whom the numbers not cured are at least 250 or 300, shall have for this city a total of 1400 persons carried off within the space of twenty-five days.

Indian War.—A friend has furnished us with the following extract of a letter, dated Belleville, Illinois, 20th June, 1832.

"Some of our troops have just got back. Three of my near neighbours have been killed in an affray with a party of Indians, on the 2d inst. near the camp at Dixon's Ferry. The number of Indians engaged was about 50, Whites 40.

"Two others engagements have taken place—about 20 of our men killed. I fear we shall have a long and bloody war. We expect hourly to hear of a general engagement. The army were near Black Hawk.

"Quite a number of our citizens have been killed my about 70.

Journal of Health.

THE Subscriber, assignee of Henry H. Porter, has transferred all the right, title, subscription list and books of the Journal of Health, to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, who has become the publisher and proprietor of the same, and is fully authorized and empowered to collect all debts and dues owing to the said work. All letters and communications on the subject of said work are to be addressed in future to the said S. C. Atkinson.

H. PORTER.

July 7, 1832. Assignee of H. H. Porter.

In assuming the duties of Publisher of the Journal of Health, Mr. Atkinson presents his respects to its patrons, and trusts they will have no cause to regret the change which has taken place—that his experience as publisher of the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Casket* for many years past, and his promptness in fulfilling all pledges made to the patrons of those publications is a sufficient guarantee that the Journal of Health, especially as it regards its mechanical execution, will not deteriorate in his hands. By a liberal and judicious course in regard to its publication, with a number of improvements which will be adopted at the commencement of the 6th volume, he hopes not only to retain all the patronage now bestowed on the *Journal of Health*, but to obtain a large accession to the subscription list. It will ever be his ambition to deserve success, and he asks for the support of a liberal community, so long only, as his exertions merit it.

The agents who have had the Journal under their care, will oblige the present proprietor by continuing their friendly aid on the same terms as heretofore, and also to act on the same terms, as agents for the Saturday Evening Post and Casket, where there are none already appointed.

The agents of the *Post* and *Casket* are respectfully solicited to extend their aid in favor of the Journal of Health, in obtaining subscriptions and collecting and remitting arrearages, &c. in their vicinity.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publish.

*** Publishers of newspapers are respectfully requested to notice the Journal and the recent change, for which they will be entitled to a copy on sending one of their papers containing the notice inserted.

We understand that a man of the name of —— Williams of Cashopee county, Ky. was shot in the knee about two weeks ago, by a man whose name we have not learnt. Williams refused to have the limb amputated, a mortification has consequently taken place and when last heard from, scarce a hope was entertained of his recovery. We are informed that Williams, as an officer, attempted to take the man who shot, but who was not willing to be taken.

On Thursday week, Aaron Allen, of Dividing Creek, fell overboard from the sloop John G. Adams, Capt. Tisdale, at the lower end of Rocky Island, and was unfortunately drowned. The vessel was under way at the time of the accident, with a light breeze, and before the boat could reach him, he had sunk to rise no more. It is supposed he sustained some injury in falling overboard, as line was thrown within his reach, to which he paid no attention. The deceased was a worthy member of the Methodist Church.

INDIAN WAR.—Three hundred United States troops passed through this village on Saturday last, in boats, for the seat of Indian hostilities, at the west. General Scott passed on nine days ago. It is designed to concentrate a force of about 1000 regular troops, and with the aid of the militia and volunteers to reach the Indians in the interior parts of the country. The measures taken to defend our frontier against the incursions of the savages, have been prompt, and the operations of the army will restore confidence and security to the pioneers of the West.—*Lyons Wayne Sentinel.*

CITY POLICE.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

SATURDAY.—Refinement in society is evidenced by the influence of the female sex. In the barbarous ages, when men were tyrants and brutes and women slaves, the influence of the latter of society extended no further than a supervision of the dumb beasts usually attached to each household; consequently the rough, imperious, and uncivilized propensities of men, had full scope, to operate as they pleased. As women were raised, by degrees, to the rank primarily intended for them, man in the same ratio changed their uncouth habits, and assumed those of a more elevated and christian character. Now instead of seeing the gentler sex employed in the kitchen and potato field, we find it soaring in the many fields of literature and exploring the arcana of learning; instead of resting content with a knowledge of staples, it regulates the highest ranks of fashionable life, establishes rules for governing the conduct of men, and by a strong rein of control which it has fairly looped round the neck of this biped, it compels him to walk or stand, to dance or sing, to run or fly at the sole whim of female fancy may desire and dictate. What an astonishing change, and what wonders it has effected! Men are now civilized beings, in general distinguished by an orderly deportment, and correct manner. They have learned to estimate things as they should—to appreciate the value of the better sex—and to pay proper deference to their superior judgment.

This happy state of affairs is, however, occasionally changed for a time, by the unconstrollable ambition of certain Amazons, grasping at a more extensive away than prudence deems it expedient to give them. Now and then we hear of one who pertinaciously insists upon knowing every action of her husband's, even to the disposal of his remaining sixpence, and where he purchased his last sip of grog; and the result invariably precedes, only by an hour or two, a terrible explosion. This is remarkable, however, that the latter are generally found to furnish him with the cash they require after the storm is hushed, and the spirit of oppression may be tightened until it sneaks, and he is indeed a slave, who will allow it to be spilled, without uttering a groan or a murmur.

This morning, after two or three drunken cases had been disposed of in the usual manner, a personage, done up in pea green incognitables, a corduroy roundabout, fair-topped, and a leghorn, somewhat distorted in its proportions, presented himself to the mayor, and asked audience. When it was granted, he gave his name Zebedee Biddiman, and stated that he was a tailor, *by trade*; emphasizing the last expression to show—we presume—that he was not a tailor *by nature*.

He worked, he said, at home, principally; and he had acquired substantial customers, whose jobs afforded him a very comfortable living. His wife was an industrious, notable woman, in whose superior judgment he had so much confidence, that he invariably handed her the whole proceeds of his labor, every week, to be devoted to the maintenance of his family. He made not the smallest reservation, but his wife,—good soul!—gave him a daily stipend of eight pennies, wherewithal to furnish him with sustenance during the time she was employed in counting her money. This process, however, he declared at length, the five pennies were deemed not sufficient, and that Zebedee should have no more—if he grumbled at that, she added, he should feel the weight of her wrath, by a stoppage of all allowance.

Zebedee was sorely troubled in spirit, and he waxed angry within himself, at this high handed imposition. For a few days only he submitted, when finding it impossible to submit upon that allowance, he determined upon causing a change for the better in his house; setting this grievance, and submitting it to the discretion of that officer, whether they were not more than human nature could sustain.

His home was not, however, prepared to afford Zebedee any relief. It was not a case within his jurisdiction, and the poor unfortunate returned home, without a ray of hope shed on his benighted condition.

The indefatigable McCormick, watchman along the southern extremity of the city, brought up two male and two female wenches, from Market street, where he had found them quarrelling and fighting. They were, it seems, contending for the possession of a dilapidated hat, held by one of the men and his wife, against, as it was alleged, the claims of the other man and woman; but they were not strong enough to keep them from effecting a retreat, and flinging into the street, the miserable duds which they had there collected. The same hat was entered a few nights before, in consequence of a riot, and the officer found, strewed over the floor, to less than eighteen equally wretches, sixteen of whom were in a state of beastly intoxication.

The blacks were bound over for riot.

Frequent complaints have been made of late, of the conduct of the blacks who infest, in the evenings, the corners of the streets in the vicinity of this place. They are represented as being noisy, turbulant, and much disposed to insult every white person who passes. Vigorous measures should be taken to have them arrested and punished.

A young man of good family and respectable connexions was brought up, charged by various persons with attempting to pass off upon them spurious bank and worthless shop keepers, as a young man of wealth, about to marry, and settle himself in the city. He alleged that he boarded at Heisketh's, where the lady also lived whom he intended to make his wife. He ordered a variety of furniture and household articles, and where he could find none elegant enough for his refined taste, he ordered them made. For the payment of the goods thus purchased were removed, and his villainies were detected before the articles he ordered were manufactured. He was committed to prison.

The young man is from the south; his father at present resides in Washington.

WEDNESDAY.—Matthew Hedding, a boatman on the Schuylkill, tall and well built, with a somewhat sheepish looking face, was served up this morning, to show cause why he should not be committed, for a cruel assault and battery perpetrated on the person of his wife, Mrs. Jemima Hedding, a lady of remarkable gentility in her manner, and with a fascinating lisp in her accent.

Mrs. Jemima Hedding, the complainant alleged, that her undutiful husband Matthew, was a man in appearance but nothing more. He was an idle and worthless fellow, and not only refused to contribute to her support, but sought many means to throw thorns in her path, so that her pilgrimage on earth might be rough and unpleasant. She had frequently told Matthew that he was a decided encumbrance to her, and that it would materially promote her convenience if he would incorporate his body to another helpmeighere; but Matthew was stiffen, and instead of obliging his wife, hung "out his banner on the outward wall," swearing by all the gods in the almanac, that his house was his castle, which he would stick by, so long as one stone remained upon another. Mrs. Jemima, in addition, had to complain of an assault committed by the said Matthew last evening, and she humbly requested that in view of all these grievances, his honor would furnish Matthew with lodgings at the public expense, inasmuch as her resources were not adequate to support a man who worked none, and yet had a voracious appetite.

Mrs. —— Patchell, an Irish lady, considerably advanced in the vale of years, when called upon for her evidence, represented herself as a neighbor, and one who had witnessed much of Matthew's bad behaviour, but which she declined rehearsing, as the case was one between man and wife, and the danger very significantly on her lips, and alleged that if she had to tell all that she knew which would completely annihilate poor Matthew, but then the kindness of her heart prevented her from exposing him.

Matthew himself had but little to say, and that little not much to the point. He remarked, however, that his obstreperousness was owing to his wife's fondness for a certain gentleman, of a pleasing and fascinating exterior, who was in the habit of visiting his house, much against his (Matthew's) consent. He had no objection to his wife's boarding, and thereby earn a living, but he was unwilling to leave his home, without being fully satisfied of his wife's honor.

Matthew was ordered to be committed to prison. Before he left the office he desired permission to hold a conference with his wife. It was granted, and the result was that Jemima's heart softened, and she desired the mayor to release him. This his honor declined doing until he saw proof of a reformation, and he was taken away, leaving his wife in a flood of tears!

The wife and eldest son of an old Frenchman, named Waltz, appeared this morning against that venerable personage, and charged him with an assault connected with a threat to kill. It appeared that Waltz went home last evening at a late hour, much intoxicated. Immediately he commenced abusing his wife, and the son, alarmed by her screams, in flying to her assistance was seized by the throat, upon which he fortunately broke away, succeeded in escaping down stairs, and forced himself into the street, where he called the watch. The officer who came first, was threatened by Waltz with instant death, if he persisted in entering his house, but being sturdily backed, he took Waltz prisoner without sustaining injury.

The old man was penitent this morning, and shed an abundance of tears. He lamented his conduct to intoxication, and promised to do better in future. At the request of his wife, however, who has been illtreated repeatedly, he was sent to prison.

[*The reporter begs to say in reply to a communication* dropped in the letter box, that the construction of language spoken of as objectionable, is not a perversion of the "king's English," but a phrase in constant use among American writers. In regard to the alleged imputation, the sentence quoted had reference simply to a matter of fact—evidencing, perhaps, much long suffering on the part of those concerned—without the slightest intention of unfair insinuation against any.]

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

Thursday Evening, July 5th.

Mr. Read presented an application from the Directors of the Girard Bank, for renting the Banking House of the late Stephen Girard, which was referred to the Mayor, City Solicitor and Treasurer.

An application was presented from the commissioners of the new county prison, for renting Lombard street wharf on the Schuylkill.

A resolution was adopted ordering Ashton street, from Mulberry street to Filbert, to be filled up and regulated.

Mr. Sutton offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to issue proclamation, setting apart Thursday next, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, that Providence may be pleased to avert the pestilence of Cholera from our city, which he supported by an eloquent speech of some length. It was opposed by Mr. Sullivan, and the resolution was negatived.

A resolution was adopted ordering Prosperous alley to be paved.

A communication was received through the Mayor, from Judge Henry Bree, of New Orleans, in relation to lands of the late Stephen Girard, Esq. in Louisiana, the titles of which have been disputed, which was referred to the committee on the Girard Legacy.

The watering committee presented a report in regard to a lot of city property, which has been detached from the main lot by the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and requesting power to make an exchange with Mr. Henry Meliere, in order that the city property may be connected, which was granted.

The watering committee also requested permission, in pursuance of an act recently passed by the legislature, authorising the erection of pipes and fire hydrants in the river Schuylkill to protect the Fair Mount Waterworks, to make contracts for prosecuting the work, which was granted.

A resolution was adopted authorising the appointment of a committee of two from each council, to inquire and report in what manner the streets, lanes and alleys of the city are cleansed, and if any additional cleansing be necessary.

Councils then adjourned to meet on Monday evening.

A gentleman lately from Trinidad, Miss's birth place and residence until compelled to fly for his life, states that the accounts he has seen of his parentage are absolutely false. His parents are very poor, are of the lowest class, and live in a miserable thatched house. He was confined from the island of Cuba on account of the murder of two men; and his character in his native place is that of one of the most atrocious villains that ever existed. No terms are too harsh to express the detestation in which his neighbors hold him.

ALBANY.—Reported July 7th, 10 new cases, 3 deaths, 7 under treatment. One of the deaths was the colored man on Capt. Johnson's sloop, mentioned yesterday under the Green which head.

July 8th, 3 P. M.—The medical Staff have reported eleven cases of epidemic cholera since the last report, many of them of a mild character.

Three deaths are reported, Henry Harris, a black man, (reported yesterday,) in Orange street, John McGee, (reported yesterday,) Central Hospital, and a black man, found dead on the pier, whom no physicians have seen.

The other cases reported yesterday are convalescent and under treatment.

Dr. Green has also stated to the board the case of a Mr. White, who died yesterday in the town of Cohoes, a few miles from the city. He had not been in town and is not known to have had communication with persons from the city. He died of the prevailing complaint.

By order of the Board.

JOHN TOWNSEND, Mayor.

The Albany Journal of last evening mentions that there have been three or four deaths, and several new cases since the last report.

NIAGARA, July 6.—We have not been visited with any further cases of the cholera since the date of my last.—There is, however, a case of the Cholera morbus this morning, in a person, who, after a two days frolic, drank intemperately, I may say,) from a fine spring of cold water so freely, that he has been seized with cramps, &c., and if not now dead, is not expected by the medical gentlemen to recover.

ROCHESTER, July 6.—It affords me pleasure to inform you, that the last night announces the death of only one person by Cholera, but I regret to inform you, that the disease has broken out at Hallowell. In that village there have been ten cases and four deaths. Medical assistance has gone from this place. (Hallowell is a pleasant little village on the Bay of Quinti, about thirty miles from Kingston.)

PENFIELD.—We have received from Dr. Scott, the official returns for the week ending July 2d. We gave yesterday all the cases up to the 2d. The morning of that day there remained seven cases. On the 2d, there were no new cases, one died, one recovered, and five remained.

QUEBEC, July 4.—Remaining, 62; admission, 62; convalescent, 38; discharged cured, 9; deaths, 8. Total admissions into the hospitals, 800; deaths, 5.6.

Yankee Enterprise versus Cholera.—Nothing can scare the tin pedlars of Connecticut, provided there is a prospect of gain. Soon after the Cholera made its appearance in Montreal, one of their pedlers was found trudging into the city, with a fresh cargo of camphor and cayenne pod. He sold the camphor in small parcels, and made $300 by the speculation; the old remained on his hands. Another ingenious Yankee is now in this city, a cargo of fashionable white paper hats. He heard of the Cholera being in Canada—he scratched his head—"I guess," said he, "there is no market here for bodies here goes another spec." He dismounted, put his hats into a mortar, ground them down, made them into very pretty pills—labelled them "Cholera-proof"—and is now a rich man.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that five persons, some of whom have held a respectable standing and been extensively engaged in business, were lately arrested in the vicinity of Reading, charged with passing counterfeit $20 of the U. S. Bank. The bills are believed to have been made in Canada, but filled up in Pennsylvania. This branch of business appears to be reduced to a system, and is carried on to a very great extent. The bills are sold wholesale by the manufacturers to persons who peddle them about the country, and there is reason to think, that in many other cases, as well as in that which has been mentioned, persons of fair reputation have been concerned in it.

ROBBERY.—A most daring robbery and assault was committed on Saturday night last, between the towns of Douglass and Webster, on the person of Mr. C. Emerson, clerk to Samuel Slater, Esq. Mr. E. left this city at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, with $1560 in bank bills, mostly of the Manufacturers Bank in this city, and was proceeding home, when between the towns above mentioned, at about ten o'clock, his horse was suddenly stopped by three armed ruffians, who immediately dragged him from his carriage, and after beating him most severely, robbed him of the money he had upon him, his watch and papers, and having tied his horse to a tree, left him. The money belonged to Mr. Slater.—*Providence Am.*

Extract of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy from Captain T. W. Downes, dated February 17th, 1821—800-800, on the coast of Sumatra.

"While lying here a flag of truce has been sent off from Qualiah Battoo." * * * The bearer begged that I would grant them peace. I stated to him that I had been sent here to demand restitution of the property taken from the Friendship, and to insist on the punishment of the persons who were concerned in the outrage committed on the individuals of the ship." * * *

"I assured him that if forbearance should not be exercised hereafter, from committing piracies and murders upon American citizens, other ships of war would be despatched to inflict upon them further punishment.

"Several rajahs from towns in this vicinity, have visited my ship, and others who are distant have sent deputations to me. All of them have declared their friendly disposition toward the Americans, and their desire to obtain our friendship. Corresponding assurances where given on my part and they left the ship apparently well satisfied.

The purity of our atmosphere was tested on Saturday morning in the usual manner where infection is supposed to exist. A piece of fresh beef was elevated to the mast head of a ship lying at Old-slip where the atmosphere is thought to be as impure perhaps as any part of the city.—The beef remained in an altitude of near one hundred feet, from 9 to half past one, exposed to the rays of a scorching sun, the mercury below in the shade standing at about 90 degrees.—When taken down it was found not to have imbibed the least impurity—the only difference in its appearance was, being in some degree dried by its long exposure to the heat.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

The neighbourhood of Thompson and Laurens street, has been greatly annoyed for two or three successive nights, by the burning of the bedding and clothing of individuals said to have died of the *Cholera*, and which in at least two instances we know to be the fact. This is said to be done by the direction of the Corporation. An open lot, beyond the thickly inhabited part of the city, would be the most appropriate place for such purpose, but in a dense neighbourhood it is certainly injudicious. The effluvia arising from burnt feathers, straw, cattail, &c. is every thing but disinfecting, added to which the alarm created by this public exhibition of the existence of the epidemic in any particular neighbourhood, is not likely to be attended with any salutary effects.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A circular has been issued by the venerable Bishop White of this city, addressed to all the Episcopal clergymen in Pennsylvania and Delaware, enclosing the following prayers, to be used in the Episcopal churches on Thursday next, the day set apart for fasting, humiliation and prayer.

THE PRAYERS.

Most Gracious Father and God, who has promised forgiveness of sins to all those who turn to thee with hearty repentance and true faith; look down, we beseech thee, from heaven thy dwelling place, upon us thy unworthy servants, who, under an awful apprehension of thy judgments, and a deep conviction of our sinfulness, prostrate ourselves before thee. We acknowledge it to be of thy goodness alone, that whilst thou hast visited other nations with pestilence, thou hast so long spared us. Have pity, O Lord, have pity upon us. Withdraw thy heavy hand from those who are suffering under thy judgments, and arrest the grievous calamity with which other people have been scourged, and against which our only security is in thy compassion. We confess with shame and contrition, that in the pride and hardness of our hearts, we have shown ourselves unthankful for thy mercies, and have followed our own inclinations instead of thy holy laws: yet, O, merciful Father, suffer not thy destroying angel to lift up his hand against us, but keep us in health and safety; and grant that, being warned by the sufferings of others to repent of our sins, we may be preserved from all evil by thy mighty protection, and enjoy the continuance of thy mercy and grace, through the merits of our only mediator and advocate, JESUS CHRIST. Amen.

O, ALMIGHTY GOD, who by the many instances of mortality which encompass us on every side, and by the warning, now especially urged upon us, of our exposure to the sudden stroke of death, dost call upon us seriously to consider the shortness of our time here upon earth, and reminded us that in the midst of life we are in death, so teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Give us grace to turn unto thee with timely repentance, and thus to obtain, through the merits of our Saviour, that pardon to-day, for which, to-morrow, it may be too late to seek, that so being strengthened by thy good SPIRIT against the terrors of death, and daily advancing in godliness, we may at all times be ready to give up our souls into thy hands, O gracious Father, in the hope of a blessed immortality, through the mediation and for the merits of JESUS CHRIST our Lord. Amen.

From the N. Y. Spectator, July 7.

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on board the steam-boat Ohio last evening, which returned to the city at half past three o'clock this morning, in consequence. The letter of the captain is subjoined. The three passengers spoken of, died before six o'clock this morning.

STEAMBOAT OHIO, July 7, 1832.

Gentlemen:—On our passage up yesterday afternoon, an accident occurred on board of the boat under my command, which is much to be deplored. A short distance from Sing-Sing, while under a common head of steam, and plenty of water in the boilers, a rent occurred in the steam chimney of the starboard boiler. The steam and water rushed out of the boiler, and melancholy to relate, scalded three of the passengers. Every attention was shewn to the sufferers, who died before morning. Their names were John Connor, of Albany, William Farnham, of Greenbush, and Eli Bower, of Poughkeepsie; also two of the crew, Samuel McMullen and Bob. Steward are missing, who, it is presumed, jumped overboard. These are the only persons missing, as far as I can learn. There were upwards of three hundred persons on board, part of which went on to Newburg in the Experiment, and the remainder returned with the boat to New-York. As there was no other boat out last evening, there was no occasion for an extra head of steam. The injury to the steam-chimney can be repaired in a short time, and she can take her place and leave here on Monday afternoon for Albany, at 5 o'clock.

MARTIN BARTHOLOMEW, Master.

We presume, from the contents of a private letter, of which we have a copy, that the gentleman named in the letter as Mr. Bower, was Mr. Brewer, of the firm of Kirk & Brewer, of Poughkeepsie. The private letter mentions that a few of the passengers jumped overboard. These may have been the same persons alluded to in the Captain's letter. The writer of the letter may have done so; as he says "I *knocked down* two, to prevent them from so doing." We learn from hearsay that the explosion did not make much noise; and that a new steam pipe was wanting.

While a gentleman from Montreal was endeavoring to assist the scalded sufferers, his side pocket was picked of a considerable sum of money. When we hear of such larcenies, committed on such occasions, we can scarcely consider the old English laws as barbarous, which consigned every felon to short shrift and to the gallows.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—On Tuesday night the W. I. Goods store of Messrs. Bliss & Foster, No. 27 Commercial street, was discovered on fire, and together with the extensive chair warehouse of Messrs. Heywood & Co. who occupied the three upper stories of the building, was almost wholly destroyed. Few of the contents were sa

Single Copies of this Paper

May be obtained every Saturday, at the Publication Office, and at the following places:—

B. Redman's, No. 121 South Fifth street.
B. Hassler's, No. 403 South Second street.
C. W. Donohue's, 190 South Second street.
J. D. Amer's, No. 233 Market street.
C. W. Moutz & Co. 71 Race street.
Shadrach Taylor's, 384 North Second street.
Joseph Crowley, 406 Market street.
Franklin Hotel, 292 South Fourth street.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, July 14, 1839.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Billy Lackaday's "first attempt at sentimental," should be his last. A specimen of such a dose as he has sent us could be nearly equal to an attack of the cholera.

"S" is unbearable.

"O. C." is welcome. The article to which he alludes, was published in the Post of April 7th.

"Misanthrope," is to be pitied, truly. His case, however, is not one for which we can prescribe.

"The Tell-tale," is not to our taste. The author would probably be displeased with a close criticism.

The poetry by W., we decline publishing, as we have on hand an abundance of better articles.

"Contrary" is rhyme without poetry, and words without meaning; of course, not suitable for our columns.

Among existing many communications, some of them very good, "Hope" is probably an early arrival; if so, our kind remembrance will make the author, in time, startle.

The poetry by the Indian Boy is not suitable for our columns.

"Song of the Flowers," is on file.

"Verse" we cannot oblige, without he furnishes better specimens.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

The appearance of this disease in the city of New York, we announced in the second edition of last week's paper, under the postscript head. Since then, it has been rapidly spreading, in almost every part of the city, and the number of cases have much increased.

The first official report made by the New York Board of Health—that which we published last week—was on Thursday, and gave *twenty* cases of Cholera and eleven deaths. On Friday, there were *thirty-seven new cases* and *nineteen* deaths daily reported. On Saturday, *fifty-four* cases and nine deaths. On Sunday, *forty-four* cases and twenty-one deaths. On Monday, the cases ceased considerably, *one hundred and five*, and *sixty-eight* deaths, were officially reported by the Board of Health, and it was intimated in a morning paper, that these were not all. On Tuesday, *one hundred and nine* new cases and *forty-four* deaths were reported, under the same circumstances. The Board of Health, it was stated, on the return of Drs. De Kay and Rhinelander, from Canada, whither they had gone on a mission from the city, to ascertain the general nature of the disease, and the best means of preventing it, were not treated with the courtesy deserved. Upon the first breaking out of the Cholera in New York, their reports to the Board of Health were suppressed and withheld from the public, least great alarm should be created, and business entirely prostrated. This pernicious course was persisted in for several days, till the whole city became agitated. Since then the Board of Health have made concessions to these medical gentlemen, and they have resumed their places as members of the Special Medical committee.

The Board of Health, on Wednesday, reported *twenty-six* cases and ten deaths, in private houses, *forty-two* cases and fifteen deaths in hospitals, and *fifty-three* cases and twenty-five deaths, in the city—making in all, for the previous twenty-four hours—*one hundred and twenty-nine* cases of fifty deaths. The Special Medical council, it is said, have reported to the Board, that although bowel complaints and ordinary cholera are rife in the city, they had not been able to certain a single case of malignant cholera in a *case of regular habits, who had not committed an open error in diet.*

On Thursday, the report was as follows, in three *forty-eight* cases, and twenty-five deaths in the different hospitals thirty-nine cases of eleven deaths, and in the city generally, *ninety-two* cases and ten deaths—making in all *one hundred and nineteen* cases, and *fifty-one* deaths.

The whole number of cases and deaths, therefore, from Thursday the 4th to Thursday the 12th, inclusive, is as follows:—

Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
June 4	39	11
5	19	7
6	44	21
7	91	44
8	59	20
9	129	51
10	157	51
11	309	121
12	119	51
	857	331

The number of deaths, in proportion to the cases, will be observed, is small. This is a fact of much gratulation, as it evidences that the disease is easily to come within the power of remedies as it was while desolating Europe and Asia. It is probable also, that its general type are much modified by our climate, the habits of our cities, and the comforts of the citizens. Thus far, in New York, the Medical council among the Board of Health, that disease is principally confined to the intemperate, the intemperate, and those who injure themselves by taking improper medicines. As a matter of the character of those who suffer by it, we give the following, appended to the report of the Board of Health, on Monday:—

"A destitute family in Chapel street, lost a child by cholera on Friday. The parents refused the interference for its removal, and it remained till Sunday morning; both parents also suffering and remaining beastly drunk. On Sunday morning the attention of the neighbors was attracted by the groans of the father. On entering the house, he was found at death's door with Cholera, and his wife drunk by his side, and also by her a still-born infant of which she had been delivered during the night. The man was taken to the hospital, but died before he arrived."

Disease in New York is completely prostrating several thousands of its inhabitants have fled their houses, and sought safety in the surrounding villages and retreats. This course is considered exceedingly impolitic by all who have any experience in the disease. Hundreds of those who fled from Montreal and Quebec, found on the way, without being able to obtain any kind of medical advice, in this disorder more than perhaps, than in any other.

In cases of common cholera morbus are not, during the fear and excitement which exists in New York, resorted to the Board as the most cholera. The following from a distinguished physician, is an instance.

I was solicited yesterday morning, in great haste, to visit a person represented as extremely ill in Green street. Humanity alone induced me to go, and I found a woman suffering from a severe attack of common cholera morbus—such as I am almost daily at this season of the year. Friends and attendants were in great agitation and alarm, which I in vain endeavored to allay by repeated assurances that there was no cause that the sufferer would be nearly well in a few hours. I called again about 5 P. M. and I found, as she well expressed herself, convalescent, and conversing cheerfully with a friend. I was told at the door, in passing that morning, that she was quite well. I do not know by what medical gentleman she was attended, or by what members of the Special Council she was visited and reported; but I have seen a dozen equally severe cases during this week, (common cholera morbus) all now convalescent. This case is published in your paper of to-day at No. 241 Green street; and if all similar cases had been published, the present panic would have commenced, to my knowledge, nearly 20 years ago."

Haydon's picture of Christ's entry into Jerusalem, which still remains for exhibition at the Adelphi, continues to be visited, with pleasure and profit, by great numbers of our citizens.—We call attention to this beautiful work again, with the hope of inducing those who have not yet visited the saloon, to do so speedily, before the opportunity is lost. No one will view it attentively without experiencing in his mind a train of reflections replete with admonition, encouragement, and pleasing emotions. The heart of the christian grows warm as he regards, with his naked eye, the meek and lowly Saviour—he whose mission was "peace on earth—good will towards man,"—making his way, triumphant over all obstacles, into rebellious Jerusalem; the penitent in the benignant countenance of the "friend of sinners," finds hope spring up in his heart, in contemplating the glorious scene; and the sinner, though careless to the all important concerns of his spiritual welfare, finds his scoffs turned into awe, and his sneers into reverence, at the expressive, forcible and majestic delineation of divine character, on canvass. Works of art, of the nature of Haydon's picture, are truly valuable. In addition to promoting the cause of science, they teach a moral lesson, replete with benefits, the good effects of which are not unfrequently of a permanent character.

Either in regard to its design and execution, or the nature of the subject, the picture is eminently worthy. The man of science is instructed, the christian benefitted, and the most heedless in regard to either, by visiting the picture, may obtain a hint, the good effects of which he will carry with him through life.

The Adelphi, in which the picture is being exhibited, is a beautiful new and commodious building, erected for the accommodation of societies, juries, &c. with places of meeting. The exterior is not yet finished, but the inside is partitioned off into various pleasant and convenient rooms, and properly furnished. The front rooms on the first floor are occupied as offices for attorneys. Of the back room no disposition has as yet been made, but it will probably be converted into a Refectory and Reading Room.—The picture is placed in the saloon in the second story, which is admirably adapted for the purpose.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to the advertisement in this paper of an *improved Mill* for grinding grain for flour and feed, and for grinding plaister, paints, &c., for which a patent has been obtained by gentlemen of this city. The improvement is of the first importance to those concerned in mill property, as in the construction are combined simplicity, durability, and economy—the objects most sought in improvements, but not often attained.

The saving of expense is represented at about one-half, and the power required to drive them at less than one-half of that necessary to work four and a half feet stones. The mill is capable of grinding from six to eight bushels of wheat per hour.

A grist mill, we are informed, is now being erected in a neighboring town, for the patentees, in which they intend having six run of stones, on the improved construction above referred to. We deem the improvement worthy of prompt attention.

The latest news from the north western frontier brings advices that several skirmishes have taken place between detachments of our army and parties of the hostile Indians. Some of them have been severe, and distinguished by courage and desperation on both sides. On the 16th of June, a number of volunteers, under command of General Dodge, chased a party of Sacs into a thick swamp near Hamilton's Fort, whom they succeeded in defeating, after a hard fought battle, owing to the disparity of force, the Indians having two men to one of the Americans. Near Apple River, on the 18th ult. another battle was fought, which resulted in like manner. The volunteer force now in the field will be sufficient to restore order—we presume—in a few weeks.

On the 3d and 4th instant, some experiments were made with a locomotive engine, on the New Castle and Frenchtown railway, the results of which proved highly satisfactory to the gentlemen who were present. The engine used was the "Delaware," built by Stephenson, with Booth's patent boiler. The following is an extract of the report given by John Randal, jr. Esq. the chief engineer.

"Although every part of our road is in good repair, yet to insure safety the embankments were crossed with a reduced velocity, shutting off the steam a short distance before we arrived at each of them, notwithstanding which we averaged for the whole distance in going to Frenchtown a speed of about twelve miles per hour; and when returning to New Castle (twelve miles of the distance being performed after dark) we averaged upwards of ten miles per hour. The shortest period of time within which we passed from one mile post to another, was *two minutes* (or at the rate of thirty miles per hour;) this was performed between the seventh and eighth mile from New Castle, where the road is *straight* and *level*. A part of this road was run over with a velocity of upwards of *forty* miles per hour, and from the small portion of steam used to obtain that velocity, I have no doubt that the whole distance of sixteen miles and a half from New Castle to Frenchtown, can be passed over with this engine and tender, in the short space of twenty minutes, or at the extraordinary rate of fifty miles per hour; a speed far surpassing, and perhaps trebling the velocity which for some time to come will be agreeable to the passengers crossing this peninsula."

"The fuel employed in making these experiments was pine wood."

It affords us much gratification to repeat in this paper, what we unhesitatingly asserted in our last, that the health of Philadelphia continues unusually good. The number of deaths, last week, it will be seen, is not greater than usual, and indeed not near so large as this particular stage of the season generally produces. A number of cases of the common cholera morbus have been noticed; but they have been as manageable as usual. A single suspicious case, only has occurred, since our last report. The subject was a person recently from the New Jersey State Prison, who for some weeks previous to his death, inhabited a damp and filthy cellar, in Schuylkill Third street, near Filbert. He had been suffering for several days from an attack of diarrhœa, which he entirely neglected. This produced vomiting, which was followed by spasms, collapse and death. The sufferer was notoriously a man of intemperate habits.

After his death his body was dissected, and examined by about sixteen physicians, a portion of whom dissented from the opinion that his death was occasioned by *malignant cholera*.—It was nevertheless reported as such by the doctors immediately in attendance. The Board of Health promptly announced the fact to the public, to show they have no disposition to withhold what may be considered important facts. It has had the effect of dissipating the temporary inquietude which prevailed in the early part of the week.

Bank Bill Veto!

By the southern mail of Wednesday evening, we obtained certain intelligence that President Jackson, in utter disregard of the expressed wish of a great majority of the people, as well as contrary to the vote of both houses of Congress, had placed his veto upon the bill, just passed, re-chartering the Bank of the United States. His reasons are given at length in the Globe, of which paper they occupy about four columns.—He bases his objections, principally, on the ground, that the bank is *unconstitutional!* The announcement in the daily papers of Thursday, produced a most powerful sensation in this city, among all classes of citizens, whether friendly or opposed to his re-election. Notwithstanding the rumors which had previously prevailed, that such was the President's intention, it was thought by many, that a decent respect to the opinions of the great mass of the people, who regard the Bank as an institution *essential to the well-being of our country*, would have induced him, in this matter at least, to waive his personal views, on the democratic ground of submission to the will of the majority. They are disappointed, and many who had resolved to sustain General Jackson *for* another term, have taken a decided stand against his re-election. The Pennsylvania Inquirer of this city, and the Inquirer of New York, two leading Jackson papers, have come out openly in opposition to the veto, and will withdraw their support from the administration. Their example will probably be followed by a great number of other independent journals throughout the United States, who feel strongly convinced that the Bank of the United States is a question of more importance to them—involving, as it does, the prosperity of their country—than the elevation of any particular individual to the Presidential chair.

Upon leading questions of national policy—without reference to parties or party politics—we have ever felt ourselves called upon to take a stand. In supporting the Protective System we have been active—to the extent of our ability—and in like manner we have been zealous in pointing out to our readers the great importance of the Bank of the United States to the interests of the nation. Sufficient has been given, in this paper, from time to time—as we have good reason to believe—to convince every unprejudiced mind of the correctness of these positions—

1st. That to the Bank of the United States we are indebted for our present wholesome currency, which enables any individual to remit to the extreme portion of the union, money, which will be there received at par.

2d. That to the Bank we are indebted for giving our currency a credit abroad, whereby we can remit funds to Europe, without loss.

3d. That to the Bank the merchant, the storekeeper, the mechanic, and indeed all classes of society, are mainly indebted for facilities in business, convenience in monied transactions, and confidence in commercial intercourse.

4th. That to destroy the Bank, will be to introduce among us—a prostration of business, distrust in monied transactions, a villainous paper currency, contemporaneous with a heavy loss in all business matters, and failures and bankruptcies without number.

And 5th. That a continuation of the Bank, in view of these palpably correct propositions, is desired by nearly all the reflecting and unprejudiced people of the country.

We therefore regret, most sincerely, and we are confident that our friends will participate in our feelings, that the President has seen fit to pursue the course he has. We are persuaded that unless measures are taken to avert the evil, the picture of distress and desolation which we have presented, will be speedily upon us; and if so, many years must elapse, before we can, even by active exertion, remove it.

The citizens of Philadelphia, who feel themselves aggrieved by this veto, are called upon—as we notice in the daily papers—to meet in the State House Yard, at four o'clock on Monday next, to express their sentiments in relation thereto. The call is made to farmers and mechanics, merchants, millers, manufacturers, working-men and others of every state and condition in life, who are all likely to sustain injury by the prostration of the Bank.

The great and good Washington, among his innumerable virtues and excellencies of character, numbered that of being a rigid moralist. Profaneness of language he most heartily abhorred, and by every means in his power endeavored to suppress. While Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, his feelings were frequently shocked at the oaths and indecencies of some of his men, and to suppress which, under date of July 29th, 1799, he issued the following

GENERAL ORDERS.

Many and pointed orders have been issued against that unmeaning and abominable custom, SWEARING. Notwithstanding which the General observes that it prevails, if possible, more than ever—his feelings are continually wounded by the oaths and imprecations of the soldiers, whenever he is in hearing of them, the name of that Being from whose bountiful goodness we are permitted and enjoy the comforts of life, is incessantly imprecated and profaned in a manner as wanton as it is shocking—for the sake therefore of religion, decency and order, the General hopes and trusts, that officers of every rank, would use their influence and authority to check a vice which is as unprofitable, as it is wicked and shameful. If officers would make it an invariable rule to reprimand, and if that does not do, to punish soldiers for offences of this kind, it could not fail of having its intended effect.

This shameful practice prevails among us still to a painful extent. Among young men in particular, it seems to be fashionable, to swear even in ordinary conversation, and without reference to any exciting cause. Habitual indulgence confirms bad practices, hence many have become notorious swearers, who, a year or two ago, would shudder at the mention of an oath. All immoral practices, it may be said, are disreputable, but that of profanity is more disgusting than any, as it is so utterly devoid of sense, and so completely at variance with the rules of good breeding and politeness. Nothing so soon blunts the susceptibility and destroys the finer feelings of nature, as blasphemous language, and it should be avoided—in reference to the consequences to which it leads—with as much care as the poisonous bowl of intoxication.

NEW MANUFACTURE.—Gloves have been made of felt, in Newcastle (Eng.) The manufacture is said to be a great curiosity. Each glove is of one piece, and without stitches. It is thought that this new branch of trade will become valuable, provided the gloves can be made at a reasonable rate, as such gloves will prove articles of wearing apparel of great durability and comfort.

Expeditious Travelling.—The following necessary notice is fixed up at a coach-office in Paris: "Passengers are desired, if they get down, not to walk faster than the coach."

LITERARY NOTICES.

The tenth volume of the Encyclopedia Americana, has just appeared from the press of Messrs. Carey & Lea. It embraces from PEN to REV, and affords, under the proper heads, many articles of more than ordinary value and interest. This work is rapidly approaching a close, and when completed it will form a mass of information, upon almost every subject that can be named, such as is not presented in any other work in the English language. To the man of science and to all who love knowledge, it is invaluable. In itself it comprises a valuable library, to which every friend of learning should have access. The articles in this volume number upwards of fourteen hundred. The appendix contains memoirs of Napoleon, and a sketch of the life of Commodore Perry.

Carey & Lea have also just published a new novel, under the singular title of "*Ivan Vejeeghen,* or Life in Russia*," which, we apprehend, will prove no inconsiderable addition to the literature of the day. It is a national work, translated from the Russian, abounding with curious details of the manners and customs of that semi-barbarous people, and intermingled with much romance, in illustration of their habits and dispositions. The author is said to be a Pole, by the name of *Bulgarin*, who for many years past has been a political writer in Russia. The novel consists principally of the history of the strange adventures of Ivan Vejeeghan, who in the course of his life experiences almost as many vicissitudes as Don Quixotte or Gil Blas, which are worked up into scenes of absorbing interest. The book is highly amusing, and valuable for its correct delineations of Russian character.

* Literally translated—*John the Shaved.*

Mr. Thomas T. Ash, bookseller, Chesnut street, has just published, in a neat form, a work from the pen of the Rev. M. M. Carll, entitled "Family Instructor, and Mother's Manual, designed for infant or primary schools and families." The labours of Mr. Carll, upon the subject of education, have been, as is well known, extensive and useful. In this little work he has reduced his observations and experience to a practical form, and digested a system for instilling into the infant mind the first principles of knowledge, which, from its simplicity and easiness of application, cannot but be of great service to all engaged in the business of teaching.

We have received from Boston, the two first numbers of a new periodical, called "*The Shrine*," conducted by a number of under graduates in Amherst College. It is filled, principally, with original literary articles in prose and poetry, the generality of which are well written.

Mrs. Trollope's "*Domestic Manners of the Americans*," or Collection of Caricatures and Libels, is announced as on sale at our principal bookstores, an American edition having been published by the Harpers. The proper way to treat this work is, to allow it to remain on the shelves of the booksellers. It ought not to have been re-published in this country, as the sale of an extensive edition will be the means of linking up the authoress to disloquy and contempt, and thus prevent her, for a time, from sinking into oblivion. Many of the severe censures of the writer, we are free to acknowledge just; and if advanced in a spirit of candor and liberality, we should think them deserving of attention. They are, however, given by one who most heartily despises even the name of America, and whose only object appears to have been the gratification of malice by holding us up to every species of scorn and ridicule. Such a work and such an authoress, we are under no obligation to treat with ordinary courtesy.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

To the attention of Joel B. Sutton [illegible] are indebted for sundry congressional documents.

An afternoon paper states, that on Wednesday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, as a lady and her servant were passing through the Second street market, from Loudard to Vine street, they were assaulted by a mob of half grown boys, and insulted in a most gross manner. The lady's calash was torn from her head, and she received several severe blows in the face. The servant was also much abused, and kicked some distance through the market before she could make her escape. The villians have not yet been arrested.

Mesmerism was brought out at the Walnut st. Theatre on Wednesday evening in excellent style. Mr. Sinclair appeared as the hero, and gave several of his best songs.

A numerous meeting was held in the County Court room on Saturday afternoon, Bishop Wurre in the chair, and W. T. BRANTLY, D. D. secretary, when it was unanimously resolved, That Thursday, the 18th instant, be recommended as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, in this city and county, with reference to the Cholera.

Complaints are made that many "colored gemmen" are in the practice of congregating every Sunday evening in the neighborhood of Second and Sixth streets, disturbing the quiet of the city, and frequently insulting the passers by. One or two vigilant constables should be sent among them.

The Philadelphia Band were to give a Concert at Boston on the 2th inst. They were to be assisted by the Boston and Brigade Bands.

J. Mills Brown was to make his first appearance for four years, at the Warren theatre, Boston, on Monday evening last. Mr. Horn and Miss Hughes were playing at the Tremont theatre.

The Cholera.—This dreadful disease was called in Indo, Mard de Chine, (the death of a dog,) or as others interpret it Merdechin, which significantly imports "death blow."

The noon line of steamboats between Baltimore and Philadelphia has been discontinued.

The Park and Richmond Hill theatres still continue open in New York. The Bowery closed on Tuesday last.

The Baltimore Gazette observes,—"The progressive increase of the net revenue from Transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road, continues to be as great this month, as in any previous one of the present year—of which the statement for the last week, which we insert to-day, is a gratifying evidence. The travelling in particular for receipts in number any former statement, being upwards of 400 per day—and we are informed that the travelling between Frederic and the Point of Rocks is not included."

There arrived at the port of New York, in eighteen days during the month of June, 7,031 passengers.

On the 24th instant, says the British Colonist, Edward Haddean, 30 years of age, of Hatley, Lower Canada, killed his wife by shooting her through the head, and then "blew out his own brains."

A *wooden comb* manufactory has been in operation by machinery in Hatfield, Ms.

One of the destructive fires in Boston on the 4th was occasioned by *Segar smoking*. A man in a shaving for the purpose of lighting a segar, and threw it among combustibles before it was entirely extinguished.

The Special Medical Council of New York repeat the opinion, that intemperance, exposure and filth as the great cause of the mortality of the malady, which is controllable if early taken. They particularly caution the citizens to guard against the change in the weather, by putting on flannel and avoiding wet and the night air; also, suppers, green fruits and other crudities.

A HARD CASE.—A man lately had his pocket book stolen, in which were eight or ten dollars, some valuable papers, and two or three counterfeit bills, which he had received and laid aside. *He offered a reward for the same*—the thief on finding as much money as was offered, returned the book with its contents, swore he found it, received the reward, and then entered a complaint against the owner for having counterfeit money in his possession.

A person named Hoyt Ballard, a native of Troy, Pa. was arrested at Elmira, N. Y. on the 7th instant, for having in his possession about $3,000 in counterfeit notes. He was examined and committed for trial.

Cholera Morbus—(says Hippocrates' 7th book of Epidemics—"2000 years ago")—is occasioned by an immoderate use of food, especially if not sufficiently cooked, and passes by an abuse in drinking. The heat of the sun, the frequent use of cattle fish, crabs and lobsters; by the excessive use of vegetables, especially of leeks, onions, boiled lettuce, artichokes, and fresh sorrel; by ragouts and boiled confections; by fruits, cucumbers, melons; by milk; by barley meal, even if cooked.

The trial of Col. Wm. G. Taylor, at New Orleans, for counterfeiting notes of the United States Bank, after having occupied the District Court during the week, was concluded at a late hour on Saturday evening, the 8th ult.—The jury almost immediately returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

The Washington Telegraph of Friday, says it is rumored that Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, is to be appointed Secretary of State, it being contemplated to send Mr. Livingston to France.

John S. Cogdell, Esq. has been elected President of the South Carolina Bank, in place of Keating Simons, Esq. resigned.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that promissory notes *payable to bearer*, are not within the statute of assignment, and that consequently they are placed upon the same footing as bills of exchange by the law-merchant. In the hands of an innocent holder they are not subject to any equity the maker may have against the payee.

Mr. Van Buren arrived in this city on Saturday, and left next morning for Washington.

THE MARKET.—The sales of superfine Flour for export since our weekly report, amount to about 1200 barrels at $5 00. Rye Flour continues steady at $4 75. A small lot of corn meal in barrels sold at $3 00, but a further decline is noticed in bbls; 200 bbls. having been sold at $3 25. No arrivals or sale of wheat reported. Corn has maintained last week's quotations, and yesterday was considered a shade better. No sale of rye at market. Whiskey steady at 33 cents in barrels from store.

The steam boat Caledonia has made a run from New Orleans to Louisville, in six days and twenty minutes.

JAMAICA.—The civil, ecclesiastical, and military expenses of Jamaica have averaged, in the last nine years, 429,-8497 per annum.

A New Haven paper states that bedsteads can be kept perfectly clean by scalding them with *boiling hot vinegar*. Do the same to the bed cord. In this way the bugs and the eggs may be entirely destroyed.

The Dutch Church in Poughkeepsie was nearly destroyed by fire, on the 4th inst. and the Masonic Hall in Hudson, was burned down on the same day. Both fires are said to have been caused by the boys shooting India crackers.

HOUSE POWER.—This term, so much in use, seems little understood. Mr. Watt thus fixed its meaning; the power to raise 32,000 lb. one foot per minute. But a horse can only work at that rate eight hours.

According to Dr. Bronson, the medical authorities at Montreal say that chlorides have been of no kind of use. There is reason for this: Montreal is intersected in the upper part of the town by a most filthy and nuisance creek, which would take all the chloride in Canada to purify.

An order is said to have been issued by the Captain General of Cuba, prohibiting the introduction of the free people of color.

St. John's Harbor, N. F. was full of ice on the 4th June; the passengers in brig Creole from that place at New York walked on the ice to the brig.

The Monmouth Inquirer, published at Freehold, N. J. states that on Monday last the pines, a few miles south and southeast of that place, took fire and did very considerable damage.

The ladies of Adams county, Mississippi, are getting up a petition to the governor of that state, praying for the pardon of a young man who is under sentence for forging a bank bill—the prisoner is a married man and the pardon is asked in mercy to his wife and family.

A *Temperance* Hotel has been established at Westchester.

A Boston paper states that the receipts at the Tremont Theatre, for forty weeks of the present season, amounted to seventy-nine thousand dollars.

A destructive fire broke out in Boston, on Saturday night last, in the carpenter's shop of the Messrs. Washburn, in Friend street, which destroyed the building in which it originated, and several adjoining. The Messrs. Washburn, who have already been burnt out two or three times, are the principal sufferers. Their loss is rising $4000. The fire is imputed to an incendiary.

The brig Tyro, Capt. Wentworth, of Boston, trading to St. Petersburg, was lost between Elsineur and Cronstadt, on the 12th of May.

A violent gale passed over the village of Catskill, on Monday, which destroyed three houses, besides uprooting a number of others.

The Westminster (London) Medical Society have decided, after the simplest inquiry into the nature and history of the Cholera in Great Britain, that "all the evidence brought forward to prove the said malady a *contagious* disease, has completely failed."

The premium offered by Mr. Manager Caldwell, for a poetical address on the opening of a new theatre at Cincinnati, called out nineteen competitors; and the prize was awarded to Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, distinguished already by her admirable tragedy, *De Lara*.

The printing office of the Stamford Sentinel, together with a valuable stock of printing materials, and the book store connected therewith, were destroyed by fire on the 4th instant. The property was owned by Wm. W. Holly, editor of the Sentinel. Loss estimated at $2,000, and no insurance.

A house in Dorchester, Mass. occupied by widow Chamberlin, with most of the furniture, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday of last week. Loss estimated at $5,000, and no insurance.

The Boston Daily Advertiser remarks: It is a singular fact, that in the first ten hours of the 4th of July, the amount of property destroyed by fire was greater than in the whole preceding six months."

A Paris letter writer, when speaking of the Cholera, says: There are perhaps 100,000 souls in Paris, that are intoxicated more or less, once or twice a week; and in this class the mortality has been fearful."

The Baltimore City Councils have appropriated $20,000, to be expended in cleansing the city, and making preparations for the Cholera, should it appear in that quarter.

Coals.—By a law of Edward I. coals were forbidden from being burned in London lest the smoke should poison the air.

The London Morning Chronicle mentions that Mr. CHARLES KEMBLE is about to visit the United States, probably with his accomplished daughter, Miss FANNY KEMBLE.

The Boston Atlas is the title of a new daily journal which has just been attempted at Boston. The first number to hand has reached us a favourable specimen in all respects. It is published by J. H. Eastburn at five dollars per annum.

The Turf Register gives the following directions for feeling a horse's pulse, which is by applying the *palm of the hand, pressing it hard, just behind the elbow of the left fore leg*." The ill effects of rest and the good effects of work," are said to be exemplified in the instance of the horse.

Solvent of Putty.—To move panes of glass from sashes spread with a small brush, a little dilute or muriatic acid over the putty, and it will soon be soft, and can be removed without injury.

It is stated in a Boston paper that the proceeds of the Annual exhibition of Paintings in the Athenæum Gallery, amounted on Saturday evening to $2208.—3400 season tickets have been sold. The Gallery continues to be the resort of the beauty and fashion of our city.

The Boston Token and Atlantic Souvenir, two American annuals, which hitherto have in some respect been considered as rivals, are hereafter to be united, the joint work to be under the editorial control of Mr. Goodrich, of Boston.

Easy method of fine edging a Razor.—On the rough side of a strap of leather, rub a piece of tin, or common pewter spoon, for half a minute, or till the leather becomes glossy with the metal.—If the razor be passed over this leather half a dozen times, it will require a very fine edge.

The beautiful portrait of Washington, by Peale, which has been purchased by the Senate, for two thousand dollars, has been set up in the Senate immediately over the President's chair, and just opposite the clock, occupying a part of the front of the light gallery which has been built there within the last two or three years.

At the late circuit, at Perth, a woman aged *eighty-eight*, was sentenced to be transported for seven years, for uttering forged notes.

The Cholera in Montreal.—A friend in Montreal, under date of Thursday week, writes as follows: "The Cholera here is almost extinct. The Board of Health's bulletins are not to be trusted. The burials are more than the cases, and this arises from their stating the burials of all diseases. Typhus and Diarrhœa are very fatal and too common. Most of the doctors have no cases to attend to."

Dr. John Lizars, Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburg, &c. in a letter to the *New North Briton*, says—"Dr. Kirk has come to the important and invaluable conclusion, that every case of Cholera, however severe and malignant, has been proceeded, for an hour or two, or even for days, by diarrhœa, or any ordinary bowel complaint. I have before me testimony of upwards of twenty respectable practitioners to this fact.

Mr. Tazewell has been elected President *pro tem.* of the United States Senate. His only prominent antagonist was Mr. Poindexter.

The New York volunteer company of Tompkin Blues have in consequence of the excitement that exists upon the subject of "Cholera," abandoned their intention of visiting Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, during the present month, as heretofore announced.

The Exeter News-Letter says: "No man in England is attacked by the cholera, who pays promptly for his newspapers. It attacks *delinquents* and *borrowers* without exception." As the cholera is now in this country, would not an immediate attention to the above be commendable? We would be happy to save the lives of many—receipts in payment for *subscriptions* are given the shortest notice.

"The black fellow who killed his young master in Jefferson county, Ky. a short time ago, has been sentenced by the court of that county, to be hung on the 6th inst. The unfeeling monster, after murdering Miss Douglass with a pine knot, carried her a few steps from the road, and mashed her head in a most shocking manner, with a rock which he raised with both hands and with all his strength, threw on her head.

Walnut Street Theatre.

MRS. MAYWOOD'S BENEFIT.

Saturday Evening, July 14.—Mrs. Maywood respectfully announces to her friends and the public, that her first, and only Benefit these *two years*, will take place this evening, on which occasion Mr. SINCLAIR, the celebrated Vocalist, and Mrs. DUFF, (her first and only appearance this season,) have kindly volunteered their valuable aid. Mr. S. will appear in his favorite character of *Francis Osbaldistone*, in **Rob Roy**, and sing several of his most favorite songs.——Mrs. DUFF will appear in her favorite and attractive character of *Matilda*, in the **Bohemian Mother.**——☞ Mr. SINCLAIR'S 3d night on Monday.——Tuesday, Mr. WOODS' Benefit.

To Southern and Western Merchants,

DEALERS IN CLOTHING.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Jr. No 213 Market street, (up stairs,) Having commenced the Clothing business, is now prepared to receive the orders of merchants.

All orders supplied at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

By long experience and personal attention to business, he feels confident in giving satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

Merchants and others supplying clothes, may have them made up in a superior manner, and at reduced prices.

☞ On hand, a sample of broadcloth coats, from $6 to $8 dollars. July 14—tf

Table Rule and Art of Cutting Garments.

THE ART OF CUTTING GARMENTS.—After many years of studious application, the subscriber has systematized and patented this most valuable work, and offers it to the public with perfect confidence. A few moments attention to the rule will convince the most sceptical. This system being reduced to six lessons, of one hour each, after which the pupil may execute his work without fear of alteration or miss fit.

N. B. CIRCULAR CLOAKS.—The rule for cutting these garments, a knowledge of which, together with the sewing of cloth, must be considered worthy of attainment.

J. WILLIAMS, Jr.

Teacher of Cutting, No. 192 Vine street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. July 14—1y

Found

ON the Fourth of July, on the Ridge Road, a Silk Umbrella, the owner may have it, by proving property and paying for this advertisement, by calling at No. 72 South Third street. July 14—3t

[From the American Statesman.

CHOLERA.—We publish with pleasure the following communication, from our friend Major Ross:

Dear Sir. To bear the burthens of our fellow creatures, and alleviate their sufferings, is a duty strongly enforced in the word of GOD, and lovingly implanted in the breast of every Christian philanthropist. In discharging this pleasing duty, there is no mode in my power better calculated to answer the above purpose, than to recommend to my friends, and the public in general, Dr. Speer's Carminative Balsam, as a safe and easy remedy for all Bowel Complaints, as well as diseases of the stomach, so common with children; my family consists of nine persons, seven of whom are children, and for more than a year past, I have had no occasion to consult a physician on the state of our health, though living in a low marshy place. During the above time, we have had, one and all, frequent attacks of the above complaint, (from other complaints more serious frequently proceed) removed by applying the above invaluable medicine; and as the Cholera is said to be preceded by a looseness of the bowels, I have no doubt it will be found the best preservation against the ravages of that dreadful pestilence.

Round Island, June 25, 1839. NATHAN BUCK.

ALMANAC.

1839, JULY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
14 SATURDAY,	4 43	7 18	3 0	
15 SUNDAY,	4 43	7 17	3 42	D. H. M.
16 MONDAY,	4 43	7 17	4 27	
17 TUESDAY,	4 44	7 16	5 27	
18 WEDNESDAY,	4 45	7 15	6 11	First 4 6 32
19 THURSDAY,	4 45	7 15	6 56	Full 12 3 54
20 FRIDAY,	4 46	7 14	7 41	Last 20 5 9
21 SATURDAY,	4 47	7 13	8 29	New 27 8 54

By Divine Permission there will be preaching, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, in the Methodist Protestant Church, in South Fifth street near Catherine, by the Rev. Dr. P. Price.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th ult. by John Laws, Esq. Mr. JOHN S. VESSELS, to Miss ELIZABETH SCHLAUGH, all of the county of Philadelphia.

On the 1st inst. by John Laws, Esq. Mr. JOHN BOYD, to Miss ANN SEUDERLING, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Sunday evening, 1st inst. in Roxbury, Mass. by the Rev. Wm. Leverett, Mr. JOSEPH W. EMERY, of Philadelphia, to Miss NANCY L. FAULKNER, of Roxbury.

On the 25th ult. by Isaac Bonleau, Esq. Mr. ELIJAH B. HAYS, to Miss SARAH A. MEYERS.

On the 2d inst. by Isaac Bonleau, Esq. Mr. THOMAS SINCKLER, to Miss ELLEN PATTERSON, all of Kensington.

On Thursday evening 5th inst. by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. Wm. ALDERMAN, to Miss LOUISA NELSON.

On Thursday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Charles P. Donahue, Mr. CHARLES L. CHUR, to Miss MARY ANN TAYLOR, all of this city.

On Tuesday morning, 2d inst. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, Lieut. SAMUEL MERCER, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY DRUMMOND, of this city.

On Wednesday, the 27th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Hurley, GEORGE WASHINGTON GRATE, Esq. of Baltimore, to Miss CATHERINE RILEY, of this city.

On Tuesday evening by the Rev. Geo. G. Cookman, Mr. ANTHONY GEORGE, Jr. to Miss LUCINDA HAMILTON, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, by the same, Mr. WM. CAMPBELL, to Miss MARY KATES all of this city.

On Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Aldan, Mr. F. SISSON, of the firm of Andrews & Sisson, of New York, to HENRIETTA, only daughter of Joseph Bush, Esq. of this city.

At New York, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Mr. JOHN W. FOLWELL, to Miss JULIA AUGUSTA SHIRMAN, both of Philadelphia.

DEATHS.

On Sunday morning, Mrs. SARAH STEWARD, wife of Wm. Steward,

Whatever sceptic could inquire for,
For every why he had a wherefore.

ON A LAWYER.

A plaintiff thus explain'd his cause
To counsel learned in the laws:
My bond (said lately) ran away,
And in her flight was met by A.,
Who knowing she belong'd to me,
Enticed her to his servant B.—
The cause of this marriage pray,
Do they belong to me, or A?
The lawyer, true to his vocation,
Gave sign of deepest cogitation,
Looked at a score of books or more,
Then hemmed and said, your case is clear,
These children—so begot by B,
Upon your handmaid, must you see,
Be yours—or A's—Now this I say
They cast be your's, if they to A
Belong—it follows then, of course,
That if they are not his, they're yours,
Therefore—by my advice—in short
You'll take the opinion of the Court.

A certain physician at sea, made great use of sea-water among his patients. Whatever disease came on, a dose of the nauseating liquid was first thrown down. In process of time the doctor fell overboard. A great bustle consequently ensued on board, in the midst of which the captain came up, and anxiously enquired the cause. "Oh nothing, sir," answered a tar, "only the doctor has fell into his *medicine chest*."

"Rev."—Some people always have a "but," which they put in by way of effect to any reasonable solution, which they may form of persons or things. Ask him what sort of a man Mr. B. or Mr. C. is, and they will tell you he is a clever, or a smart, or an honest man, "*but*," he buttons his coat on the left side, or he chews his quid with his right grinders, or cocks his hat on one side of his head.

We were not long since highly amused with this trait. Inquiring of a certain man, the character of his neighbor, Whip, said he, he is a goodly fair clever sort of a man, "*but*," he—hem—but what? Why—a—hem—why he feeds his dam's old cow on pumpkins! Indeed, said we, you can have no serious objection to that, if the horse his not.—Why no, to be sure not. He is a clever man enough, "*but*," I'll be darn'd if he'll ever set the river *afire*.—*Gardiner Standard.*

An officer on a field day, happened to be thrown from his horse; and as he lay sprawling on the ground, said to a friend who ran to his assistance: "I thought," said he "I had improved in my riding, but I find I have *fallen off*."

Amiable Fidelity.—A young gentleman paid his addresses to a young lady, by whose mother he was universally received. "How *hard*," said he to the young lady, "to separate those whom love has united!" "Very *hard* indeed," replied she, with great innocence, at the same time throwing her arms round his neck, "and no mother will find it."

March of Music.—A Highland piper having a scholar to teach, thus initiated him into a knowledge of semibreves, minims, crotchets, and quavers:—"You see that fellow with the white roued open face, (pointing to a semi-brave between the two lines of a bar) he moves slowly from that line to this, while you beat one with your foot, and I play a blast. If you now put a leg to him, you make two of him, and he'll move twice as fast. If you blacken his face thus, he'll run four times faster than the first fellow with the white face. And, what think ye! after blackening his face thus, if you bend his knee, or tie his legs, he will hop you still eight times faster than the white-faced fellow I showed you first. Now whenever you blow your pipes, Donald, remember this, the tighter those bonds or legs are tied, the faster they will run, and the quicker they are sure to dance."

A physician going down Regent street with a friend of his, said to him, "Let us avoid that pretty little woman you see there on the left: she knows me again, and casts upon me looks of indignation. I attended her husband, &c." "Ah! I understand; you had the misfortune to despatch him." "On the contrary," replied the doctor, "I saved him."—*The Parrot.*

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

The Library of Useful Knowledge, entitled "Chemistry, part 3d" one of the most valuable books ever published, contains some notices of the Chlorides—we extract the following, and claim for it the special attention of all our readers.

"The manufacture of Chloride of Lime (commonly called bleaching powder) is of great importance, and is carried on upon a very large scale. It is prepared by means of chlorine gas, which is constructed for the purpose, in which strata of fresh slacked lime, in fine powder, is exposed to its action in trays. The gas is absorbed with rapidity, and much heat is evolved. It is necessary, indeed, to regulate this last circumstance by passing the current of gas very slowly into the apparatus, or by surrounding it with cold water: as too high temperature determines the formation of a large portion of chlorate of lime.

The chloride of lime thus obtained is in the form of a dry, white powder, which possesses a faint odour of chlorine, and a strong penetrating taste. When agitated with water, a portion is dissolved, which varies in different specimens. Its exact composition is a matter of controversy: but it is probable that the dry powder consists of one equivalent of chlorine united with two of hydrate of lime, and that, when dissolved, one equivalent of the latter is precipitated, and that the chloride which remains in solution is composed of one equivalent of the chlorine and one of the hydrate. When fresh prepared, with care, it does not contain any admixture of muriate of lime (*chloride of calcium*), but by long keeping, especially if moist, this salt is produced.

When exposed to heat, it is decomposed; a small quantity of chlorine and water are first given off, and, upon raising the temperature to 600°, the oxygen of the base is evolved, and chloride of calcium produced. The chlorine is also rapidly displaced by the different Acids, even by the carbonic, whose affinities are probably the same.

It is very extensively used in bleaching, as it destroys colors nearly as efficaciously as chlorine itself. Its power for this purpose, and consequently its commercial value, may be estimated by its action upon a solution of indigo of known strength. When a solution of the chloride is exposed to the air, the carbonic acid gradually displaces the chlorine, which slowly escapes into the atmosphere, and carbonate of lime is produced. As advantage has been taken of this property for a most beneficial purpose, and one which cannot be too widely published, or too urgently enforced, by all those who may have it in their power to recommend it by precept or authority. Gaseous chlorine possesses the power of destroying the volatile principles given off by bodies in a state of putrefaction or infectious miasma, and is often used with great advantage for the purpose of fumigation; but its smell is of such a suffocating nature, and so irritating to the lungs, that the greatest caution must be taken not to inhale it in any quantity. In the process, however, above described, it is so gradually evolved as not to occasion inconvenience, and it may be thus employed, even in the chambers of the sick, without the slightest annoyance. Unpleasant exhalations are instantly neutralized by this salutary process, contagion checked, and a pleasant freshness communicated to the air, which does not merely cover disagreeable smells, like common fumigations, but effectually destroys them. The chloride is cheap and easily procured: and the quantity of a table-spoonful, stirred into as much water as may be contained in a soup-plate, and renewed every two or three days, is quite sufficient in most cases. During fevers of a decidedly infectious character, the solution should be sprinkled about the chamber, and the linen of the patient thrown into a pail of water in which double the above quantity of the salt has been mixed. There is reason to believe, from actual experiment, that the contagion of the plague itself may be stopped by these precautions. The full benefit of the discovery, however, can only be derived from the people acting for themselves in this matter, and not waiting for the recommendation of medical men, who, from their constant attendance upon diseases are possibly less alive to the dangers which surround them; and except in very decided instances of infection, may sometimes be unfortunately afraid of the ridicule of giving way to unfounded alarm. The precaution is neither expensive, troublesome nor unpleasant, and is perfectly within the reach of the poorest of the community. In no case can it be productive of any injurious effects; and he who is acquainted with the facts, is guilty of the grossest negligence who does not have recourse to such simple means of prevention, even in cases of the very slightest suspicion. We are well aware that we are exposing ourselves to some ridicule for so strongly enforcing such a subject in a scientific treatise but when we consider that these pages are destined for thousands to whom other sources of such information are not accessible, we should feel ourselves guilty of the same kind of negligence which we strongly condemn in others, if we did not embrace the opportunity of widely extending the useful knowledge of the disinfecting power of the *bleaching powder*, or chloride of lime.

How to use the Chloride of Lime, for the purpose of disinfecting Apartments:—

For one apartment of common size—First, ventilate it free. Then, close the windows and doors. Next, put, of dry Chloride of Lime, as much as would fill an egg-shell or table spoon, into a tumbler full of warm water or rain water. Mix them during a minute or two—sprinkle the floor with the mixture. When an odour resembling that of ivory when it is scraped (*Prosphate of Lime*) is perceived the thing to be done has been done—that is to say, the Chlorine of the compound, has quitted the Lime—has combined with that for which it has a superior affinity—the miasmata, has neutralized them, and rendered them innocious.

POWER OF TRUTH OVER A HEATHEN BOY.—A Heathen boy had been some time in one of the society schools, and had read the Gospels as a class book. He became convinced that his own religion was a fable, and that Idolatry was sinful. On his father taking him a short time since to an idol feast, he refused to bow to the idol when his father and others did so on being asked why he refused, he told them it was impossible that a wooden image could be God, and that he would not bow to it: his father immediately proceeded to chastise him severely, and made him bow to it. On their going home, the father renewed the dispute with the boy upon which the boy renewed the argument against idolatry, and said—"You made me bow to that idol before, by beating me: NOW YOU NOW IS MY SHARE; and if you cut me to pieces, you shall never again make me bow to an idol." His father immediately took the boy from the school: but such is his desire to become better acquainted with the Scriptures, that he steals away whenever he can, and goes to the schoolmaster's house to read them; he, being a good man, lends the boy a light to read by: and while others are at rest, this little fellow often runs away, and sits up at night to read the Scriptures. It is said that the conduct of this boy so much affected others in the same school, that they were almost induced to follow his example.

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE JAGUAR, OR AMERICAN TIGER.

This animal is superior to the Leopard in size as well as in strength, and approaches very nearly, in both respects, the Lionesses of the smaller breeds. He is, however, less elevated on his legs, and heavier and more clumsy in all his proportions. His head is larger and rounder than that of the Leopard; and his tail is considerably shorter in proportion, being only of sufficient length to allow of its touching the ground when the animal is standing, while that of the Leopard, as we have before observed, is very nearly as long as his whole body. This disproportion between the length of their tails affords perhaps the most striking distinction between the two animals, offering as it does, a constant and never-failing criterion; whereas the difference in the marking of their furs, although sufficiently obvious on a close examination, depends almost entirely on such minute particularities as would probably escape the notice of a superficial observer, and were in fact for a long time so completely neglected, even by zoologists, that it is only within a few years that we have been again taught accurately to distinguish between them. These particularities we shall now proceed to point out.

On the whole upper surface of the body of the Jaguar, the fur, which is short, close, and smooth, is of a bright yellowish fawn; passing on the throat, belly, and inside of the legs, into a pure white. On this ground the head, limbs, and under surface are covered with full black spots of various sizes; and the rest of the body with roses, either entirely bordered by a black ring or surrounded by several of the smaller black spots arranged in a circular form. The full spots are generally continued upon the greater part of the tail, the tip of which is black, and which is also encircled near its extremity by three or four black rings. So far there is little to distinguish the marking of the Jaguar from that of the Leopard; we come now to the differences observable between them. The spots which occupy the central line of the back in the former are full, narrow, and elongated; and the roses of the sides and haunches, which are considerably larger and proportionally less numerous than in the Leopard, are all or nearly all marked with one or sometimes two black dots or spots of smaller size towards their centre: an apparently trifling, but constant and very remarkable distinction, which exists in no other species. By this peculiarity alone, the Jaguar may at once be recognised; and this external characteristic, together with the extreme shortness of his tail, his much greater size, his comparatively clumsy form, and the heaviness of all his motions, not to speak of the peculiarity of his voice, which has the sharp and harsh sound of an imperfect bark, are unquestionably fully sufficient to sanction his separation from a race of animals, from which, however much he may resemble them in general characters, he differs in so many and such essential particulars. That this separation has been more complete by the hand of Nature herself, who has interposed the wide ocean between him and those of his fellows with whom alone there is any probability of his being confounded, is an additional proof, if any confirmation were wanting, of the soundness of the distinction which has been drawn between them.

It is in the swampy forests of South America that the Jaguar commits his destructive ravages, which are spread over nearly the whole of that continent from Paraguay almost to the Isthmus of Darien.

The name of Jaguar is corruptedly derived from the Brazilian appellation of the animal, to which the Portuguese have given the name of Onca; another blunder, for the Ounce of the Old World is now universally allowed to be identical with the Leopard; and with the latter we have already shown that it is impossible that the American species can be conjoined.

Like the Cats already described, to whom, however he is much inferior in the suppleness and elasticity of his motions, the Jaguar makes his solitary haunt in the recesses of the forest, especially in the neighborhood of large rivers, which he swims with the greatest dexterity. Of the extent of this faculty, as well as of his extraordinary strength, some judgment may be formed from a circumstance related by D'Azara, which fell partly under that traveller's personal observation; namely, that a Jaguar, after having attacked and destroyed a horse, carried the body of his victim for about sixty paces to the bank of a broad and deep river, over which he swam with his prey, and then dragged it into the adjoining wood. According to M. Sonnini, he is as expert at climbing as at swimming. "I have seen," he says, "in the forests of Guiana, the prints left by the claws of the Jaguar on the smooth bark of a tree from forty to fifty feet in height, measuring about a foot and a half in circumference, and clothed with branches near its summit alone. It was easy to follow with the eye the efforts which the animal had made to reach the branches: although his talons had been thrust deeply into the body of the tree, he had met with several slips, but he had always recovered his ground, and, attracted no doubt by some favorite object of prey, had at length succeeded in gaining the very top."

Endowed with such tremendous powers it is no wonder that this formidable animal is regarded with terror by the inhabitants of the countries which he infests. He seldom, however, attacks the human race; although he does not appear to shun it with any peculiar dread. His onset is always made from behind, and in the same treacherous manner as that of all his tribe; of a herd of animals, or of a band of men passing within his reach, he uniformly singles out the last as the object of his fatal bound. When he has made choice of his victim he springs upon its neck, and, placing one of his paws upon the back of its head while he seizes its muzzle with the other, twists its head round with a sudden jerk, which dislocates its spine and deprives it instantaneously of life and motion. His favorite game appears to be the larger quadrupeds, such as oxen, horses, sheep and dogs, whom he attacks indiscriminately and almost always successfully, when urged by the powerful cravings of his maw. At other times he is indolent and cowardly, secretes himself in caverns, skulks in the depths of the forest, and is scared by the most trifling causes.

The Spaniards and even the native Indians appear to take a pleasure in hunting the Jaguar whom they attack in various ways. One of the most common is to chase him with a numerous pack of dogs, who, although they dare not attack so formidable an opponent, frequently succeed in driving him to seek refuge on a tree or in a thick copse. Should he trust himself to the former, he is usually destroyed by the musket or the lance; but if he has taken covert among the bushes, it is sometimes difficult to aim at him with precision. In this latter case some of the Indians are hardy enough to attack him single-handed; a perilous exploit, which, according to D'Azara, they perform in the following manner. Armed only with a lance, of five feet in length, they envelope their left arm in a sheep skin, by means of which they evade the first onset of the furious animal, and gain sufficient time to plunge their weapon into his body before he can turn upon them for a second attack. Another mode of destroying him is by means of the laso; but this method can of course be employed only when the animal roams abroad upon the plains, or can be driven by the dogs into an open space fit for the purpose. Riding at full gallop with the laso coiled up in their hands, these excellent horsemen will throw the noose with such certainty and precision as infallibly to secure their formidable enemy at the distance of a hundred paces, and to place him completely at their mercy.

The Jaguar is generally said to be quite untameable, and to maintain his savage ferocity even in a state of captivity, showing no symptoms of attachment to those who have the care of him. This assertion is amply contradicted by the fact that an individual confined in the Paris Menagerie, was exceedingly mild in his temper, and particularly fond of licking the hands of those with whom he was familiar.

TIME IN LAW.—"A lady of large property was engaged to be married on the very day she came of age." A doubt arose as to the precise day. "It appeared that she was born after the house clock struck, and while the parish clock was striking, and before St Paul's had begun to strike twelve, on the night of the 4th January, 1805."—The question was, whether the young lady was born on the 4th of January or 5th of January. The opinion runs thus—"This is a case of great importance and some novelty." "The testimony of the house clock is, I think, applicable to domestic, mere culinary purposes. It is the guide of the cook with reference to the dinner hour: but it cannot be received as evidence of the birth of a child.—The clock at the next house goes slower or faster, and a child born at the next house the same moment may, according to the clock at the same house, be born on a different day." "The parochial clock is much better evidence, and I think it ought to be received if there were to be no better; but it is not to be put in competition with the metropolitan clock, where that is present. it is to be received with implicit acquiescence. It speaks in a tone of authority, and is, unquestionably, testimony of great weight. I am, therefore, of opinion, that Miss Emma G. was born on the 4th of January, 1805, and that she will attain her majority the instant St. Paul's clock strikes twelve on the night of the third of January, 1826."

Specimens of a Modern Dictionary.

Steam Boat.—A machine invented for the express purpose of checking the too rapid growth of population, by scalding to death two or three thousand people annually.

Thief.—An unfortunate, whose means of subsistence being gone, he is kindly and promptly supplied by the charity of our laws with comfortable apartments, where he has plenty to eat and nothing to do.

State Prison.—A large, airy, commodious building, erected at public expense, for the more comfortable accommodation of the above.

Fishing.—The act of a fool of one species trying to deceive another, not always successful, however.

Parasol.—A light screen carried by a fashionable belle for the purpose of overshadowing one quarter of her bonnet.

Low Creature.—A beautiful, modest girl, who is too poor to dress in the extremity of the fashion.

Taking a light Supper.—Commanding late in the evening, for the purpose of having the night mare till morning.

Friends.—Your daily associates, who will do any thing but assist you in distress.

Old Maid.—A lady who has attained the age of twenty-four or five, without having married a fool, a knave, a gambler, or a drunkard.

Stupid Fellow.—One who allows his tongue some rest in the course of twenty-four hours.

NERO OR HEROD.—A statesman of the Tang dynasty recommended the Emperor Kaou-Tsoo to put away all sycophants from the Court. His Majesty asked, "who are the sycophants?" To find them out, his adviser suggested this notable expedient:—"At your next levee, when your courtiers are all about you, consulting on natural affairs affect to be angry, in order to try them.—Those that pertinaciously reason the point, and won't submit to you, are upright statesmen; those who are awed by your Majesty, and submit to your will are sycophants." The Emperor replied, "the sovereign is the fountain; statesmen are the streams; from a turbid fountain, clear streams cannot be obtained. A sovereign of a deceitful part, how can he expect upright ministers? I must rule with perfect sincerity. Your device, sir, may be a good one, but I cannot adopt it."—*Canton Register.*

Among the curiosities which are shown to travellers at Cologne is the first animal that drew blood, and thus broke the general peace; namely, the flea that bit Eve the night after her fall. The bite must have been of rather a formidable nature, for this antediluvian flea is nearly as large as a well grown prune.

The following recipe is for a pleasant, wholesome and economical beverage, not only for the warm season, but for the year round:

GINGER BEER.—Boil a handful of hops in two quarts of water for an hour—take half a pint of baker's yeast, a quart of molasses, and five table spoon-fuls of ginger tied up in a linen cloth. Strain the hop-water hot upon the ginger, &c. and then add five gallons and a half of cold water—for a greater or less quantity, vary the ingredients in proportion. If made in the evening it will be ready for bottling in the morning. It should not be corked too tight for fear of bursting the bottles.

A RENCONTRE.

A late number of the Oriental Sporting Magazine, printed at Calcutta, and received by the editor of the Salem Gazette, contains the following account of a pugilistic rencontre between a Major in the British East India service and an uncivil Bear:

Major R——, an officer in the Madras service, who was lately stationed here, had gone out lately to a jungle at some distance from the cantonments, to look for a bear, of which there was a number in this neighbourhood. I may here mention, that those which have been killed here, have always been found unusually large and savage, and in several instances have commenced the attack without being previously molested. After beating a null for some time without success, he was suddenly attacked by an enormous bear, which rushed from a thick patch of jungle a few paces from him.

He had just time to raise his rifle and to fire, before the bear was aboard of him; he missed, the beaters bolted, and the only resistance he could make was to charge with the muzzle of his rifle against the bear's breast as he reared at him.—This he did with so much force, as to wrench up the elevation rib from the barrels, (it was a seven barrelled rifle) and a quantity of the animal's hair was afterwards found sticking to it. The bear directly seized him by the arm, and he was left without bottle-holder, or second, to mill a brute who was not likely to fight fair, at least according to the rules of modern pugilism.

The Major is a man of immense strength, and hits with the impetus of a sledge hammer: with one hand he battered bruin between the eyes, and with his feet kept up a most vigorous cannonade against his bread basket. The bear constantly shifted his hold from one arm to the other, but the iron knuckles of his antagonist prevented him from retaining his grip long enough to break the bones, and at last both fell together, bruin uppermost. The gallant resistance which the Major had hitherto made, was now getting more feeble; he felt the hot breath of the bear glowing on his face, as his grey muzzle was thrust forward, endeavouring to seize him by the head, which he defended as well as he could by repeated blows on the brute's nose.

In the scuffle they had both rolled to the edge of the ravine, and the final act of the tragedy approaching, when the Major gathered himself up for one last effort, hit right and left at his friend's head, and at the same moment drawing his knees to his chin, kicked out with such strength, that he fairly canted the bear into the nullah, and had the satisfaction of seeing him roll to the bottom. Upon rising and shaking himself after so extraordinary an engagement, Major R. found that he escaped with much less damage than he expected: his arms were terribly torn, but he was able to walk some distance to his palankeen, and is now perfectly recovered.

As to Bruin, although the cross buttock which decided the day might have been rather a rough one, I do not suppose that he suffered much, at least he was never more seen or heard of.

Extraordinary and almost incredible as the above statement may appear, there is not the slightest doubt of its truth.

Novel reading vitiates and palls the appetite for literary food of a nutritious kind; it leads the youthful mind to muse on improbabilities; and it excites the passions, by administering a sweet, but subtle poison.

What is love? A fond day dream, where nothing is—where souls in tender trances lie.

SPEED.—This scheme one may properly be reminded among the necessaries of life. There is hardly a people on the globe that does not make use of it, in some form or other. But we are almost astounded at the immense quantity consumed by the people of Great Britain. A late publication states that the five-and-twenty millions of inhabitants of the United Kingdom employ, throughout the year, 200,000 tons of shipping to export 300,000,000 pounds of wool from their colonies. This enormous supply affords, upon an average 20lb. of sugar to each individual of the population.

FEEDING CATTLE.

It is stated by M. Dubuc, President of the Agricultural Society of Rouen, that three measures of oats, pounded or broken up and moistened, are equivalent, as aliment, to four measures given in the grain:

It is observed, also, that four parts of different kinds of forage, coarsely chopped, and deprived of dust, will go as far as five parts of the same forage given entire and separately.

There exists in Paris an establishment where mixtures of food are prepared, on this principle, for horses; it is that of M. Tayon. The kinds most generally mixed, are clover and lucerne. They are cut up, so that the horses are obliged to chew and masticate them in the most perfect manner.

The mixture of vegetables, which is considered as the most suitable for draught horses, is composed of equal parts of cut straw, clover, and common hay. Barley and oats coarsely ground and mixed, answer a better purpose than when mixed separately.

M. Dubuc visited this establishment, and found that the horses which worked the machinery, are fed in this manner, and that they looked well and are vigorous, though kept at work ten or twelve hours a day. He cites also the teams of M. Sevin, mail contractor at Orleans, whose horses were fed on cut straw, mixed with one-fifth of clover and beans, and sometimes a little hay. They were fat, strong, and substantial. They gave them also, barley or oats, but only moistened. Care must be taken to place this food in deep mangers, so that it may not be wasted. Oats are frequently mixed with the last portions given them, prior to their being harnessed.

M. Dubuc was assured by both these proprietors, that there was a saving of one-fifth at least, by this method, and that besides the horses were in better condition, and endured more labor than those fed on common unprepared materials.

The Omnibus establishments of Paris, which employ five or six hundred horses, have just adopted this improved food.

The best thing to be done when evil comes upon us, is not lamentation, but action; not to sit and suffer, but to rise and seek the remedy.

Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Joseph Stewart and Margaret his wife, (of the township of Chester, in the county of Burlington and State aforesaid,) have this day made an assignment to the subscribers, in trust for the general benefit of his creditors, of all his estate, real and personal. All persons having claims against said Joseph Steward, are hereby requested to present their accounts, as soon as possible, under oath or affirmation, agreeably to the statute of New Jersey in such case made and provided. JOSEPH HAYES,
THOMAS STILES, } Assignees.
June 29, 1831.

july 2—6f

TO THE LADIES.

Attend ye fair, attend to friendship's call:
Come unto Goodwyne, he'll instruct you all—
In writing, most the charms of virtue lies,
An honest hand adorns your virgin eyes.
Then let your characters your virtues trace,
In letters fair, according with your face.

MR. GOODWYNE, finishing writing master, late President of the Royal Writing Academy, London.

Intimates that he has taken the house in Arch street, where he has kindly honored him with their patronage and support, he informs those who have not hitherto attended his lectures, of his intention of remaining a few weeks longer for the purpose of assisting them in his unrivalled and highly approved system of elegant writing in *five lessons* of one hour each! Terms extremely moderate, and the most satisfactory guarantee-deed, with the following additional testimonial from a gentleman of eminence, should also from any cause whatever not be finished in five—what can be faster?

Copper plates for Albums beautifully executed. Scientific pens and ink drawing. Indians and other ornamental hand, taught on improved principles. *Writing Establishment No. 66 Chesnut street.* july 7—tf

FEEDING CATTLE.

It is stated by M. Dubuc, President of the Agricultural Society of Rouen, that three measures of oats, pounded or broken up and moistened, are equivalent, as aliment, to four measures given in the grain:

It is observed, also, that four parts of different kinds of forage, coarsely chopped, and deprived of dust, will go as far as five parts of the same forage given entire and separately.

There exists in Paris an establishment where mixtures of food are prepared, on this principle, for horses; it is that of M. Tayon. The kinds most generally mixed, are clover and lucerne. They are cut up, so that the horses are obliged to chew and masticate them in the most perfect manner.

The mixture of vegetables, which is considered as the most suitable for draught horses, is composed of equal parts of cut straw, clover, and common hay. Barley and oats coarsely ground and mixed, answer a better purpose than when mixed separately.

M. Dubuc visited this establishment, and found that the horses which worked the machinery, are fed in this manner, and that they looked well and are vigorous, though kept at work ten or twelve hours a day. He cites also the teams of M. Sevin, mail contractor at Orleans, whose horses were fed on cut straw, mixed with one-fifth of clover and beans, and sometimes a little hay. They were fat, strong, and substantial. They gave them also, barley or oats, but only moistened. Care must be taken to place this food in deep mangers, so that it may not be wasted. Oats are frequently mixed with the last portions given them, prior to their being harnessed.

M. Dubuc was assured by both these proprietors, that there was a saving of one-fifth at least, by this method, and that besides the horses were in better condition, and endured more labor than those fed on common unprepared materials.

The Omnibus establishments of Paris, which employ five or six hundred horses, have just adopted this improved food.

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Sea Bathing.

LEED'S Point Wall House, leaves Leed's Point every Monday and Thursday morning, at half past 4 o'clock for Philadelphia; returning, leaves Philadelphia at half past 4 o'clock every Wednesday and Saturday morning, from Reeve's Ferry, upper side of Market street, crossing over to Tar's Ferry, Camden, where they will take the stage and arrive at Leed's Point in time for dinner. The above packet will be conducted in our usual manner to accommodate passengers to any of the beaches.

For seats apply at the bar of Isaac Reeves, upper side of Market street, Philadelphia. [ju 7—6t

Who has a careful driver and a good stage.

LOOK HERE.

LEGHORN HATS and French Leicestrieg Umbrellas, cheap, at 50 per cent. than can be bought elsewhere, at 170 Market street above 12th.

10 pieces superfine white gram cloth, only ..... 37½ cents.
10 do. 7-8 Tuskenets, for ladies' dresses, 624 cts. worth 81.
50 super assorted French Umbrellas, 250 worth 500.
2 cases 50 pieces assorted mourning Paris laces, 181 worth 31½.
1 do. fancy Insertions ..... 25 cents.
Plaid Batistes ..... 12½ do.
50 pieces white figured French cambrics ..... 37½ do.
Ladies' fancy gloves hose ..... 25 do.
200 fancy gauze scarfs ..... 25 do.
Painted muslins ..... 25 do.
Large assortment of bobbinet lace, ... 25 do.
50 dozen ladies' double cuffs, only 18, worth ..... 31½ do.
Silver black heavy silks, only ..... 37 do.
Colored changeable lutestring ..... 40 do.
25 pieces white figured Jaconet lawns ..... 37½ do.
Large assort't of mitts and silks, of all kinds, for sale cheap.
Mixed veils and veil borders ..... 1 dollar.
Ladies' fine cambric handkerchiefs ..... 12½ cts.
Ladies' fine cambric and muslin gloves.
Thibet shawls of all kinds.
Men's fine linen shirt collars, ... 10 do.
Fine linen cambric handkerchiefs, only ..... 12½ do.
Also, a large assortment of Merino long and square shawls, assorted colors. ——— *just received from New York.*

1 case Ladies' assorting Leghorn hats, only 1 75
1 do. do. Misses' do. 1 00
1 do. Boys' do. assorted all sizes 1 00

Country merchants wishing to buy Leghorns or dry goods, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, for we will sell cheap.
400 ladies' traveling baskets. A large assortment of other dry goods, too tedious to mention. Open of evenings.
july 7—tf

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINES, imported from the above COLLEGE in LONDON, need only to be known in order to be appreciated.—Facts are plain things, and although these medicines have been introduced into the United States but a few years, their sale is now in almost every State in the Union; and the demand hitherto has been so great that the agent at New York has not been able to procure them in time to supply the demand. They recommend themselves to the notice and patronage of the public against the impositions practised by counterfeiters; it will only be necessary to add that no article purporting to be the Universal Pill, or genuine, unless it has the name of the proprietor, Dr. Morison, the hygeian, N. E. corner Third and Vine streets, &c. and also the name on the accompanying direction.—Both German and English directions can accompany each box if requested.

If not to be purchased at his Drug and Medical Store, North Fifth street, a few doors below Poplar Lane, Philadelphia, and of the following Druggists:—

W. Brown, No. 1 S. corner of Green and Fourth streets; W. B. Dobson, No. 26 South Fourth street. Wanter Morris, No. 45 North Third street. Edward B. Garrigues, N. W. corner Sixth and Market streets. Wm. N. Ashby, N. E. corner Fourth and Pine streets. John C. Reaves, N. E. corner Third and Vine st. Peter Sparks, No. 228 South Second street. Thomas Evans, N. E. corner Third and Spruce streets. B. D. Johnson & J. F. Taylor, No. 203 Market street. Charles Ellet, S. W. corner Fifth and Hopper streets. J. E. Mery, N. W. corner Fourth and Pine streets. S. W. Zeller, N. E. corner Fifth and Christian streets. Elisha Crewell, N. E. corner Fifth and South streets.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed to those who purchase by the gross or dozen. oct. 15—tuthsm

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, as either of the late firm of Ellis, Wells & Co. whose accounts have been presented, are desired to make payment without delay, and all persons having any demands against the same, are particularly requested to present them for payment immediately. JOHN WATERHOUSE, Jr.
Kingwood, N. J. June 19, 1832. june 20—3t

A Cure for Piles! Chemical Pile Ointment.

HÆMORRHOIDS or PILES are so common with all classes of people, and so troublesome and difficult to cure in most instances, that any thing promising to the cure of, in this disease, is sought for with avidity. The "Chemical Pile Ointment," by experience and observation of some of our most intelligent physicians and patients, we have found one of it, to deservedly superior in efficacy to any preparation, and one in use. To soothing and curative effects are peculiar, and by the process, and attention to the general directions, a cure is generally effected. It is put up in *Porcelain Pots*, accompanied with pathologic and practical information and directions for its use.

It gives universal satisfaction, and from one to four pots will effect a cure, under almost any circumstances. It is a benefit to all parties, and honestly entitled to the attention of invalids.

For sale by I. THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Second and Market streets, and J. F. Heinitsh, Lancaster, Pa. june 16—3mo

Dr. Phelp's Highly Medicated Arcanum.

THE great success and increasing demand for this medicine in removing and curing the following diseases, to wit:—

Jaundice and other biliary obstructions, chronic rheumatism, sciatica, chronic diseases of the skin, scrofula, &c., scrofulous, superficial and deep seated ulceration, nervous affections, a renovation of the vitiated fluids of the body, and in fact a regenerator of constitutional constitutions: is satisfactorily proved by the local residence, one of which is given below.

Having been made acquainted with the medical qualities and witnessed the effects of Dr. Phelp's Arcanum, I feel myself authorized in saying, it is a preparation generally superior to any thing of the kind in curing the above diseases for which it is intended, and would recommend it to invalids in preference to any other. Signed SAM'L L. MITCHELL, M. D."

For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, and J. F. Heinitsh, Lancaster, Pa. june 16—3mo

John C. Rang,

AT No. 131 S. John Street, 3 doors above Noble. Lock and White Smith and Bellows maker; Whip and Braid manufacturer, from the smallest to the largest braid. Also, Lithographic printing, executed in a neat and superior manner, and will be constantly on hand as assortment of Horse and Fancy Bonnets of the latest and most approved style, at No. 131 Barnes' court, between 4th and Seventh, near above to the Roman Catholic, Holy Trinity Church.

Country merchants supplied on liberal terms.
june 16—3mo

Straw and Silk Bonnets.

MRS. S. CHAMBERS, agent, respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia that she has opened and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of Horse and Fancy Bonnets of the latest and most approved style, at No. 131 Barnes' court, between 4th and Seventh, near above to the Roman Catholic, Holy Trinity Church.

Country merchants supplied on liberal terms.
june 16—3mo

Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs,

Oils, Paints, Glass, &c. &c.

THE subscribers have recently opened a wholesale and retail store, at the corner of Fifth and Minor streets, between Market and Chesnut, Philadelphia, where a general assortment of the above articles, including a large and well selected stock of Patent Medicines, of good quality, will be constantly kept on hand. They have also made arrangements for collecting and preparing, in neat packages, medicinal and culinary herbs, both indigenous and exotic, which they intend disposing of upon reasonable terms. Orders from any part of the country will receive prompt attention.

N. B. Persons well acquainted with, and disposed to collect herbs, may make advantageous engagements for the ensuing season, by early application. april 7 —6mo

Marshall's Concentrated

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, for the Cure of

Chronic Eruptions of the Skin,
Pimples or pustules on the face,
Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles,
Ring Worm,
Scald Head,
Salt Rheum,
Scurfiness or Scaly appearance of the skin,
Ulcers, Sores and Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs,
Pains in the Bones,
Chronic Rheumatism,
Tetter,
Scrofula or King's Evil,
White Swellings,
Mercurial Diseases,
Fever Sores,
Scurvy,
Erysipelas,
Female Complaints,
Obstructions of the Menses,
Pains in the Back and Side,
Whites,
Prolapsus Uteri,
Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus,
Barrenness,
Leucorrhœa or Fluor Albus,
Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
Liver Complaint,
Jaundice,
Dropsy,
Rickets,
Nervous Affections,
Hysterics,
Epilepsy or Fits,
St. Vitus' Dance,
Tic Doloureux or Face Ache,
Periodical or Sick Headache,
Universal Debility,
Loss of Appetite,
General Derangement of the Digestive Organs,
Mercurial Affections,
Rheumatism,
Gout,
Lumbago,
Pain in the Side,
Nervousness,
Sleeplessness,
Despondency,
Hypochondriasis,
Hysterics,
Melancholy,
Insanity,
Palsy,
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Nervousness,
Sleeplessness,
Despondency,
Hypochondriasis,
Hysterics,
Melancholy,
Insanity,
Palsy,

And all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, produced either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of mercury, &c.

The very extensive and active Syrup is now with confidence offered to the medical profession and the public, as possessing in an eminent degree all the active properties of the Sarsaparilla in its most concentrated form.

Prepared and sold by WILL